

6 XVIII NO. 4

1921

PRICE 15 CENTS

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN



JANUARY



Sending Horse Power Nation - Wide

FAR up in the hills the force of a waterfall is being changed into that invisible power which runs through a wire.

This power, electricity, is always available because it can be carried from the place where it is generated to the place it is used, quickly, cheaply, safely, and in any amount. A coal mine in Pennsylvania and a waterfall in Maine may feed the same system of wires, to supply power for an industry in Massachusetts and for a water pump on a Delaware farm.

The General Electric Company has provided the means for developing Nature's dormant resources into electric power and transmitting this power. In addition, it is constantly creating or bringing nearer to perfection, apparatus to apply this power and devices to regulate and distribute it to greatest advantage.

And in doing this, the General Electric Company is unceasingly striving to conserve raw materials, such as fuel, which may better serve mankind in other ways.

15-332 I



GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY



LEHIGH VALLEY SPECIAL TRAINS NEW YORK TO ITHACA

**Tuesday, January 4th and Wednesday
January 5th**

Lv. New York (Penna Sta.)	11:45 P. M.
Lv. New York (Hudson Terminal)	11:30 P. M.
Lv. Newark (Park Place)	11:45 P. M.
Ar. Ithaca	7:00 A. M.

(Sleeping cars and coaches)

Philadelphia to Ithaca, Tuesday, January 4th

Lv. Philadelphia (Reading Terminal)	11:30 P. M.
Ar. Ithaca	7:00 A. M.

REGULAR TRAINS

BLACK DIAMOND

Daily

Lv. New York	8:50 A. M.
(Penna Station)	
Lv. New York	8:48 A. M.
(Hudson Term.)	
Lv. Philadelphia	9:20 A. M.
(Reading Term.)	
Ar. Ithaca	4:53 P. M.

LEHIGH LIMITED

Daily

Lv. New York	8:10 P. M.
(Penna Station)	
Lv. New York	8:00 P. M.
(Hudson Term.)	
Lv. Philadelphia	8:40 P. M.
(Reading Term.)	
Ar. Ithaca	4:37 A. M.*

*Sleeper may be occupied until
8:00 A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA STATION IN THE HEART OF NEW YORK

Just a block from Broadway and a few steps by direct underground passage from subway trains to all parts of city. Long Island trains use same station.

In Ithaca obtain tickets and Pullman accommodations at 300 East State Street. In New York, Brooklyn, or Newark at Lehigh Valley counter in any consolidated ticket office. In Philadelphia, Reading Ticket Office, 1341 Chestnut Street, or Reading Terminal. For other information consult one of the following:

Alfred Kittler, D. P. A.
300 East State Street,
Ithaca, N. Y.
Phone—Bell 101—Ithaca 898

H. Martens, Jr., D. P. A.
208 Union Building,
Newark, N. J.
Phone—Market 7754

J. F. Andrews, Asst. G. P. A.
Room 507, 110 West 42nd Street,
New York City.
Phone—Bryant 4212

P. S. Millspaugh, Asst. G. P. A.
1142 Widener Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Phone—Locust 2392

Lehigh Valley Railroad
.The Route of The Black Diamond.

Have You Read This Interesting Book About Cornell University?

Many Cornellians own copies of the first edition and liked them so well that they ordered one or more copies of the new edition. The growth of the University makes an interesting story. The student life as seen by one who was a student adds interest. The cloth edition sells at \$3.50 and the leather at \$5.00.

The Co-op. Viewbook

The Co-op. viewbook is an excellent collection of pictures of Cornell University. The price is very reasonable. The pictures vary in size from 3"x4" to 8"x10". The price, postage paid, is eighty-five cents.

Cornell Co-op. Society
Morrill Hall Ithaca, N. Y.



Introduction to Our Authors

January, 1921

R. H. WHEELER, '12

Professor Wheeler presents in this issue the conclusions he has drawn after a six months' survey of the extension departments of the middle western states. He compares them with our own department and advances the thought that the trend of the organization in these westerly states is toward the decentralized plan under which New York and Wisconsin are working.

L. H. MAC DANIELS

Professor Mac Daniels graduated from Oberlin University in 1912. He played on the varsity football team there for two years. Then he came to Cornell, took up graduate work, and received his Doctor's degree in 1915. In 1918 he went to Armenia in the Near-East Relief service. He remained there for over a year and a half, returning to Cornell at the beginning of the present term. In his article Professor Mac Daniels sketches the fo'ks and farms of Armenia in a style that holds our attention and makes us read on.

RUSSELL LORD, '20

The author of two Farmers' Week Kermis plays, "Russ" Lord is treading on familiar ground when he writes upon rural dramatics. Following a rather extended inquiry undertaken last term into the purpose of these amateur theatricals, Mr. Lord concludes that the rural playhouse, like all playhouses, is a place where people go to be amused and to be taken out of themselves and above their troubles.

BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER

Thru the courtesy of Mr. A. J. Lamoureaux, *THE COUNTRYMAN* came into the possession of a story reflecting the early conditions of our college which we gladly publish in this issue. The story, as related by B. I. Wheeler, formerly professor of Greek at Cornell and for many years president of the University of California, is filled with a comical, humorous tang which is as refreshing as it is interesting.

Copyrighted 1921, CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, INC.

Entered as second-class mail matter at the Post office, Ithaca, N. Y.



Old Winters on the Farm

I have just about decided
It 'ud keep a *town-boy* hoppin'
Fer to work all winter, choppin'
Fer a' old fireplace, like *I* did!
Lawz! them old times was contrary!—
Blame backbone o' winter, 'peared-like
Wouldn't break—and I wuz skeered-like
Clean on into Feb'uary!
Nothin' ever made me madder
Than fer Pap to stomp in, layin'
In a' extra forestick, sayin'
"Groun'-hog's out and seed his shadder"!

—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY,
From RILEY FARM-RHYMES.

The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life—Plant, Animal, Human

VOLUME XVIII

ITHACA, N. Y., JANUARY, 1921

Number 4

Extension Work Across the Country

New York Compared with the Middle West in Developing Service

BY R. H. WHEELER

Professor of Extension at Cornell University

PROBABLY no phase of the work of the colleges of agriculture has received as much attention during the last decade on the part of the administrative officers and teaching staff and also on the part of the people in the state, as the extension work. Comparatively new in some states, fostered by the passage in Congress of the Smith-Lever Act in May 1914, and old in other states, where beginnings were meager and developments slow, the service has suddenly grown to enormous proportions. Appropriations from federal, state, and local governments have been increased to meet the tremendous demands being made upon the institutions. The farmers of the country have challenged the colleges, and the colleges in answering the call have accepted responsibility, and have formed an extension service, national in scope but local in details of organization. Each state has developed its particular type of organization and has worked out all matters of administration as seemed to fit its needs.

Our own college of agriculture not only has been distinctive in its type of organization but it has won distinction in the extension service of the country. Long before the college was "The New

York State College of Agriculture," when the faculty was a mere handful of tireless workers, when the student body was counted by tens and not by the thousand, the extension work was founded and this foundation laid firmly by the early faculty of the college.

The size of this service may be appreciated when we realize that there are over sixty subject matter specialists and administrative officers on the staff of the college, that every agricultural county of the state has a farm bureau agent with several having assistants, that over half the counties have home bureau agents, that one-third of them have junior club leaders, and that the sum of \$971,122 is being spent during the present fiscal year for extension work, including the county organizations. Reference has been made to the distinctive type of the New York organization, and in making comparisons with other states this should be kept in mind. Decentralization is probably the one name to be applied; decentralized because it has seemed fundamentally sound that the subject matter specialist—the person who is to take the latest and best information to the farmers—should be closely associated with his co-workers in that subject matter department. He should

have the benefit of discussions in staff meetings, close contact with experimental work under progress, and advice of the head of that department. And, on the other hand, the extension specialist may contribute much to the collegiate teaching and the experimental work.

In other words, the extension service at Cornell is not only one of the three main divisions of work of the institution as a whole, but it is one of the three phases of work of the department. Such centralization as has been effected has to do with administrative functions vested in the office of the vice-director, and these functions deal with policies concerning the extension service as a whole, and its correlation with the farm and home bureaus. Certain matters of finances and the scheduling of meetings have been centered in the administrative office; and this has been necessary so as to save in duplications of work at the college and to contribute to the more efficient routing of specialists in order to eliminate duplication in travel.

When I was granted a six months leave from the University, I decided that I would visit several of the middle western states to study their extension organization and to see how the results of their service compared with the work in New York. The states selected included Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois. These states were selected because they represented varied types of organization and they formed an itinerary that could be followed with the least amount of travel. I shall not attempt to describe the organization of each state in detail but will give only the high points and the distinctive characteristics.

Of all the states visited probably Wisconsin has the nearest parallel to New York in plan of organization. The extension men are in subject matter departments responsible to and administered by the head of that department. In fact, there are few full-time extension specialists in Wisconsin, but there are many part-time extension workers—members of the teaching staff giving

part time to extension work. There is no central scheduling, the men of each department taking care of all arrangements for their own meetings and merely notifying the central extension office of proposed trips. However, I gathered there was more direct administration of extension funds by the director of extension than we have in New York.

I have said that Wisconsin was possibly nearest of kin to New York in plan of organization. Montana, however, stands a close second. Their work is comparatively new but they have builded around the same idea, namely: that the extension specialist should function as a part of a subject matter department, and that his work in the field should be correlated closely with the same subject work at the college. In Montana, as at Wisconsin, the director of extension has complete authority in all matters of finance and policy. On the other hand, Montana is more like New York in the matter of scheduling extension specialists, since all scheduling is done in one office.

Nebraska has an organization very similar to Montana's and in some respects like New York's. But it seemed to me that at Nebraska, also at Missouri and Montana, even with the specialists located in subject matter departments, there was not the same feeling of responsibility for their work taken by the heads of departments that exists in New York and Wisconsin.

Iowa and Minnesota presented the very much centralized type of organization. In these states the extension service of the institution is centered entirely in the extension department. The entire extension staff is officed together, instead of being officed in the respective subject matter departments. The specialists are directed and all matters concerning extension are administered by the director of extension. At the same time, the heads of departments are supposed to be responsible for the subject matter of the specialist. An argument given me in support of this type seems general enough to repeat. They said: "The extension worker can usually get

all the subject material he needs from the written page—the printed results of experience and experiments. It is more important to present a solid front of attack in going out from an institution,

to completing the county organizations than to building up a staff of specialists. Two states, Iowa and Illinois, are completely organized, and with the large number of counties in these and other



The Poultry, Rural Engineering, Agricultural Chemistry, and the Main Building, at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture

and this is difficult with workers scattered in different departments." There is no doubt but that this centralized type offers possibilities of greater efficiency in administration. It permits greater ease in scheduling the work and does away with duplication in office equipment, office assistance, and in many cases duplication in travel. On the other hand, does it provide the best service to the farmer? Does the plant pathology specialist need the benefits of close association with other workers in that subject, such as he would get by officing in that department, in order to meet the increasing and exacting demands being made upon him by the progressive farmers of today? We in New York believe that he does, and we know that our plan is working and working well in spite of the fact that we have by far the largest number of specialists of any state.

It was very apparent that in many states more attention had been given

middle western states it has been necessary for the colleges to put into the county work a large part of available extension money, particularly the Smith-Lever funds. It was also apparent that in practically all of these states the county agents are giving a large part of their time to subject matter work. However, there seems to be a growing demand that agents give more time to organization and administration. It was made plain in all of the states visited that more specialists are needed, and that as this phase of the service is developed more help on subject matter will be sought from the state college. With this increased demand there is coming a demand for the more specialized extension worker, and this plan in turn demands a closer relationship with subject matter. If I judged correctly, the trend of organization in these middle western states is toward the plan on which Wisconsin and New York are working.



Farming and Folks in Armenia

A Land where Pigs are Tabooed and Cows are Pathetic

BY L. H. Mac DANIELS

Assistant Professor of Pomology at Cornell University

IF Paul of Tarsus should come to life in this twentieth century and journey through the villages of the interior of Asia minor as he did of old, he would not find the life of the peasants particularly strange. The agricultural life, in fact, would be going on about as usual, and, if he kept away from the larger cities and avoided talking politics it might be some time before he found out that nearly 2000 years had passed since his previous journey. To be sure, he would find the Roman Roads, Bridges, and Temples somewhat fallen into decay, and would miss the evidence of Roman Law and order, but still things would be about the same. To a citizen of the United States, where each of the last few decades has seen almost revolutionary progress in the implements of work and ways of living, such a statement as the foregoing seems well nigh incredible. It is, however, true in the main as far as agricultural practices are concerned. The influence of Rome and Ancient Greece has passed away, the Ottomans have conquered the land and continue to misrule it, but still the peasant scratches the earth with a wooden

plow and cuts the grain with a sickle, as has been the custom for generations.

The region where least change has occurred is the country included in the old province of Armenia and Kurdistan in eastern central Asia minor. Here, in a land five hundred miles from any seaport on the Black Sea, or, until very recently, an equal distance from a railroad, the peasant life has been little influenced by western civilization. Agriculture in the most primitive form is the chief occupation, and for the most part the people are entirely dependent on the work of their hands for everything that they wear or use. To be sure, some manufactured products are brought into the cities on the backs of mules or camels, but these are little used by the peasant population who either cannot afford to buy them or prefer their homemade articles to which they are accustomed.

The limiting factor in the agriculture of this interior country is the water supply. In some districts, especially along the sea coasts, certain crops can be raised without irrigation, but this is the exception. The total annual rain-

fall is only about twelve inches in much of the country, and this is confined to the winter months. From early June to late October the sun rises and sets in cloudless skies. The water that is available for irrigation comes from small streams that rise in the mountains and from springs which sometimes crop out in the valleys between the foothills. Such water as comes from this latter source is carefully stored in reservoirs which, as often as they fill, are emptied into the irrigation ditches. In any case the size of the plantations is limited by the available water, and large areas of fertile soil lie idle waiting for development.

By far the most important crop in all this country is wheat. All through the orient, bread is in reality the staff of life to a degree little appreciated in the United States. The poorer classes subsist almost entirely on wheat which is prepared in a number of different ways. For bread, the grain is merely ground between water driven, or mule power millstones, and makes whole wheat flour in a very real sense, with considerable grit mixed in besides. In the next most important method of preparation the wheat is boiled for several hours in water, partially dried, and the outer seed coats removed by beating in a wooden mortar with a wooden mallet or in some cases by a crude mill, known as a ding. The grain is then thoroughly dried and cracked up in small hand mills. This product is known as bulghour and forms a large part of the diet of these people.

Barley is raised to a considerable extent and forms the chief source of food for horses and donkeys, though at times, it is ground into flour for bread without even removing the husks. The cows and oxen, if they get anything at all besides the straw from the wheat and barley, are fed on julband and kushne, two low-growing, vetch-like, leguminous crops which can be raised with little irrigation. The above constitute the bulk of the staple field crops. In addition, however, smaller amounts of rye, sesamum seed, black and white

chick peas, castor oil beans, horse beans, and, where possible, cotton are grown.

As an example of the methods used, the practices followed in growing wheat may well be described. Both fall and spring wheat succeed in most sections, the predominating kind depending on custom or possibly the climate in the different sections. In fitting the ground the only tool usually employed is the plow, which is a straight wooden point, homemade, and tipped with iron. This the peasant guides with one hand while he uses the other in belaboring the team of oxen, or water buffaloes. This implement, of course, turns no regular furrow but merely scratches the surface of the ground or in some cases breaks it up into clods. It is customary to plow the field a second time, running the furrows at right angles to the first. In this rather doubtful seed bed the grain is sown broad-cast and the surface again scratched over with the plow. Unless the soil is already moist it is the usual practice to irrigate the field at planting time. Two subsequent irrigations during the spring growing season are applied, if water is available.

Harvest time is not a season of particular rush with the farmer, for he knows full well that there will be no rain to damage his grain. The wheat is therefore left in the field until it is fully ripe and dry. Rust and smut are present, but the dry season seems to be unfavorable for their development and they usually do little damage. The actual work of harvesting is for the most part done by the women who cut the grain by hand with small sickles, or, as is frequently the case with barley, pull it up by the roots. Sometimes the wheat is bound into sheaves but usually it is just bunched and carried loose to the threshing floor. As the straw is already perfectly dry when it is cut, there is no need of shocking the grain in the field.

Threshing is done on leveled circular plots of ground near the village. Sometimes these are prepared with considerable care by removing all stones and other debris and plastering the surface with mud. Upon this floor the grain is

dumped and the whole mass pulverized to small fragments by driving round and round over it with a team of oxen hitched to a stone-boat-like affair into the bottom of which are fastened sharp chips of flint. At the end of this process the grain is shelled out, the straw reduced to pieces two or three inches long, and the whole mixed with dust and gravel. The usual method of separating the grain and gravel from the straw and chaff is to throw the mixture into the air on a windy day. The rocks and sand are taken out by sifting and actual hand picking. Unfortunately for the teeth of the native population a good many small stones remain and are

the cows, which are ridiculously small in stature and consistently meagre in the amount of milk given. Two to four quarts a day is about the best a fresh cow can do, and very poor milk at that. Pigs are entirely absent, however, for to a Mohammedan, even to see a pig is to be deeply insulted.

Perhaps the most common animals are the flocks of sheep and goats which roam the barren hills. If anything is characteristic of the country it is the fat-tail sheep, which is by far the most important source of meat and clothing. This animal resembles our own sheep more or less, but has the tail developed as a fat storage organ which weighs



The straw is finally broken to small bits by the action of the hoofs of the oxen and the chips of flint on the drag

ground up in the floor, or appear in the bulghour.

The stock raised in this country is for the most part as primitive in type as the methods of agriculture. To be sure one's eyes are gladdened now and then by the sight of a real live Arabian horse, but for the most part the people are content to ride on donkeys or undersized spiritless horses and mules. About the most pathetic animals are

twenty to thirty pounds. This tail is the greatly prized source of the best cooking butter, and is probably very good if one is used to its strong flavor. The goats are an important source of milk but are otherwise just goats, and smell much the same in Turkey as in America.

The most picturesque animals to be encountered are the camels and water buffaloes. The former are big shaggy

fellows very different from the smaller types found in Egypt. Camel raising is apparently a specialized business and is carried on by certain Kurdish villages

vegetables and melons, and more rarely cherries, peaches, pears, and figs. The varieties of fruits grown, however, are often very inferior, as apparently noth-



After the straw has been reduced to fragments, it is ready for winnowing. The old-fashioned fanning mill is one of the few machines introduced by missionaries which is at all used

which do little else. The camel express will carry your goods at the rate of about fifteen or twenty miles a day including all stops, the chief encouraging feature being that, by camel, your goods will eventually arrive, whereas by auto trucks they stand less chance. The water buffaloes are fierce, wild-looking creatures, reminding one of the African Veldt. As a matter of fact, they seem docile enough, and thrive even where there is little water. They are more powerful than the native oxen and are probably the most valuable draft animal of the country.

It would be manifestly unfair in writing of the agriculture of this country not to mention the irrigated gardens of fruits and vegetables which one finds at times. These are comparatively rare among the Kurdish villages, but with the Armenians, and to a lesser extent the Turkish people, they are fairly frequent. In these veritable oases, clustered about some spring-fed, storage reservoir one frequently may find English walnuts, apricots, almonds, mulberries, and grapes, in addition to garden

ing has been done in improvement along this line.

As to the future of this country it is hard to say. The real bar to progress is the astonishing ignorance of the people. The Kurds are purposely kept in ignorance by the government, not even being allowed a written language of their own. The Armenians are much more ambitious and capable but have been almost hopelessly shattered by the atrocities during the last war. The Turkish peasant population with their fatalistic Mohammedanism are content with their lot and are without ambition. The Turkish government is either incapable of, or antagonistic to any intelligent development of the resources of the country. Private capital is kept securely hidden because of the distrust of the government and distrust among the people themselves. Unless some outside power takes hold it is more than likely that another thousand years will still find the peasant scratching the earth with a wooden plow and cutting the grain with a sickle as he has done for centuries past.



Rural Dramatics as Recreation

Summarizing an Inquiry Into the Main Purpose of Amateur Theatricals

BY RUSSELL LORD

Assistant General Secretary, Hampden County Improvement League, Springfield, Massachusetts

AS a student in the rural organization department last spring, I engaged the attention of a number of leaders in the country theatre activities, and asked them to help decide as to the main purpose of the movement. What was wanted amounted to a central principle that could be expressed in one word of but one meaning, so that country people engaging in amateur theatricals in their home communities might be guided by this word toward the best and most effective plays.

Perhaps enough people are interested in rural dramatics nowadays to furnish a few who will read a rather abstract essay on the inwardness of good rural plays. At any rate, those persons who were kind when I wrote, begging for opinions, will be curious to know what became of it all. Therefore I come to *THE COUNTRYMAN* with this article, which purposes all possible brevity.

Fifteen persons replied in full to a suggestive questionnaire too lengthy for presentation here. The purpose of the investigation was set forth, and then

four ways of looking at the question were suggested, much as follows:

"There is, first of all, the Information Idea. Should rural dramatic endeavor fostered by rural-minded schools and colleges be primarily an adjunct to the teaching of practical agriculture? Plays following this idea have been found to leave lessons that last longer than those of Farmers' Institutes, and many recent rural plays have been of this type.

"Second, we have the Get-Together Idea. Should the first aim of the rural play be to get a crowd together, say as the cast and audience of a pageant, seeking to instill group co-operation, and perhaps a unified community spirit?

"And, then, a third purpose, believed by some to be the main one: the Education Idea. This aim, as here phrased, must be arbitrarily distinguished from the Information Idea, in that it is aimed primarily at the cast rather than the audience, and intends to affect individual thought and action rather than common practice. One leader in rural dra-

matic work, at least, believes so strongly in this end of it as to urge that parts be assigned to the aspirants who most need the experience, rather than the one who would give the best performance.

"Finally, the fourth idea, which others think the one to be most emphasized: the Artistic Idea. At first sight, this aim merges with the one just above, the Education Idea, but it stands out definitely from all the others in the belief that 'the play's the thing,' and must be first considered at all times simply as a play, if it is to affect the individual in the cast, the folks in the audience, and ultimately the whole community."

These four views stated, the co-operators in the inquiry were asked to arrange them in the order of their importance, assigning approximate grades of importance on the basis of a one hundred per cent. total.

It is for the purpose of brevity, and not from the desire to give the returns a statistical dress, that the following tabulation is resorted to. The figures are merely approximations representing opinions, meaning just about as much as the marks at the top of examination papers in any general subject.

	*Number Times Placed First	Minimum Value Assigned	Maximum Value Assigned	Average Value Assigned
1st, Get-Together Idea....	6	5 per cent	50 per cent	31 per cent
2d, Education Idea.....	6	5 per cent	65 per cent	26 per cent
3d, Artistic Idea.....	2	15 per cent	60 per cent	24 per cent
4th, Information Idea....	1	0 per cent	40 per cent	19 per cent

*In the 15 replies received.

Now, what have we got from our inquiry? The most interesting thing about these figures is, perhaps, the right-hand column, and the most significant thing there lies in the fact that the average importance assigned every one of our four points is an approximation of 25 per cent. There is, however, a tendency to repudiate the Information Idea, apparent both in the grades assigned to it and in the remarks received on the questionnaires. Altho such esteemed authorities as Frank Arnold of Utah say a good word for the didactic element, when kept in proper place, the voices of those who regard it as a danger are

greatly in the majority. Mark Bradley of South Carolina writes that "there should be as little as possible of the manifestly didactic or medicated drama. One of the things most needed is an occasional bit of wholesome enjoyment entirely divorced from any hint of utilitarianism." Miss Grace Hiltz of Hampton Institute, Virginia, believes that where the didactic is employed, it should be carefully disguised.

Agreeing, then, with the majority opinion that while a play may preach or teach at its own risk, there are three more important things for it to do; that each of these things is indispensable, and that each is of about equal importance—what next? Where is the one word with one meaning that will sum them all up, and in just proportion?

There is a word, but, fortunately or unfortunately, it has more than one meaning in general usage. L. E. Heron of Hampton Institute suggested *recreation*, a word left out in forming the original question because of a certain violence with which psychologists and sociologists disagree as to its exact meaning. However, that is true of many words nowadays, and the very inclusiveness of this word *recreation* seems

upon examination to adapt it to our purpose.

If we should say to people that a good rural play should instruct or educate, the effect would be deadly. If we should tell them that the purpose of a play is simply to get a lot of folks together, that would be silly. And if we should say to them that art is the first consideration, they would probably flee to the woods.

But suppose we say to them, and to ourselves, that the first thing a rural play must do is to furnish recreation. Does not this mean that it may be mild-

(Continued on page 208)

Recollections of an Agricultural Graduate

In which a Professor of Greek Tells of Studying the Cow by Map

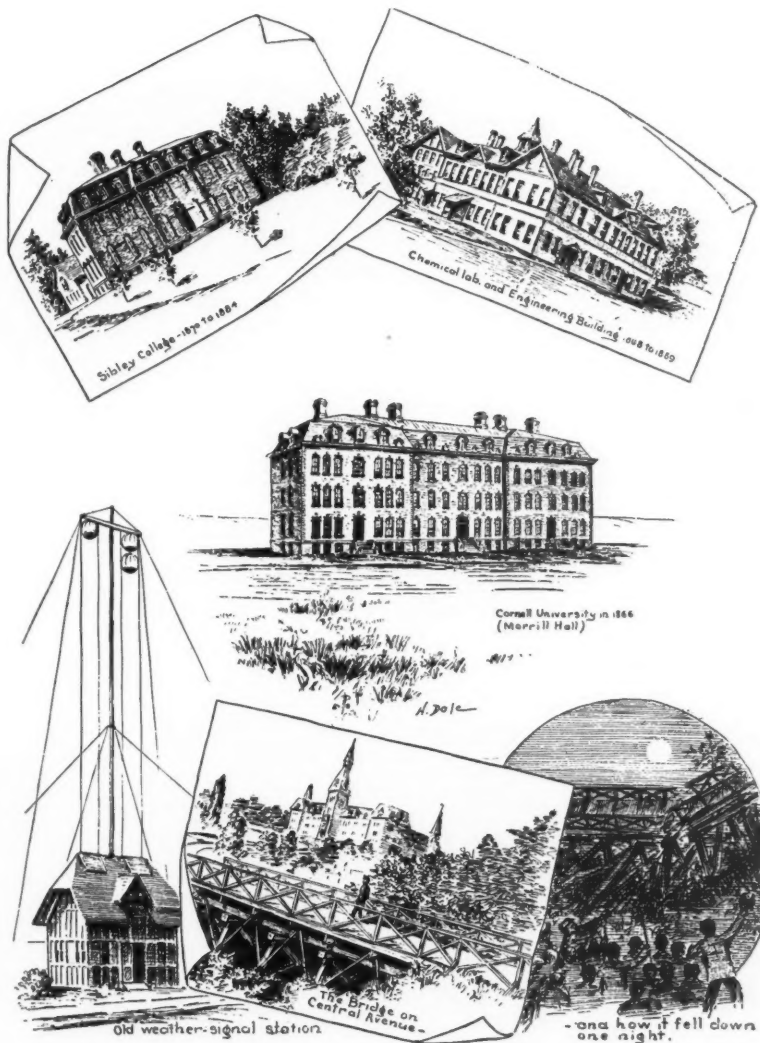
BY COURTESY OF A. J. LAMOUREUX

Reference Librarian, Agricultural College Library at Cornell University

AT the banquet session of the National Association of State Universities at Chicago November 10, 1919, President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, once professor of Greek at Cornell University and for many years president of the University of California, startled his hearers with the announcement that he was one of the very early graduates in agriculture. He tells the story, in his own inimitable way, as follows:—

"I hardly thought of it until the other day, that after all I was really graduated in agriculture in the year 1875 at Brown University. I was graduated in agriculture because there were not any other people to assign on the appropriations of the new money that was coming in by the first use of the Morrill Land Grant Act. They came in the form of scholarships to Brown University, and there was nobody on hand apparently who knew what to do with that. In consequence, they gave scholarships to certain members of the then incoming senior class, and they brought from far away Massachusetts the head of an academy, a boys' school, whose name was John Whipple Potter Jenks. He had taught in an academy and had been interested in gathering together some materials for the kind of lesson—and he seems to have been the only man who taught anything that the president or authorities of Brown University thought responded in any sense to the Morrill Land Grant Act, so they brought him to teach these seniors who were willing to subject themselves to it for the sake of this scholarship. I think I received \$100 a year and in lieu thereof and in return therefor I attended a course in agriculture, the first course given in that part of the world, I think, and Jenks, John Whipple Potter Jenks, came down from the school and started to

teach the different parts of a cow, which he achieved by a map of a cow which he hung on the wall. The map of the cow looked somewhat like a map of Ireland and its counties, and I recall with considerable interest having first learned the different parts of the cow from tail to brisket. And that lasted quite a number of lectures and then he held an examination and I passed on it, I think, and after that he went to work regarding the different varieties of cattle, and my culture includes a knowledge that dates from the year 1875 of the constituent parts of a cow. I know the brisket, for instance. I have seen very few people representative of modern culture who know what the brisket is. Very few people buy cows with any reference to the brisket, and yet I received an all around liberal education which included not only certain knowledge of Sophocles but a knowledge of the subdivisions, uses, and history of a cow. That, toward the end, began to get thinner and thinner, and he suggested, Professor Jenks suggested, that those who desired might now follow him somewhat further into a course that he would give us on the ground floor of the same building and a second term of the same year. And that turned out to be a course in taxidermy, which he had cultivated with rare success in building up that museum of some two hundred objects which he had set apart in Middleboro, Mass., and which he had brought with him wherewith to endow Brown University. He began by explaining, for he was always pedagogical, if he was nothing else, just what one would do in beginning to stuff a bird. He said: 'You will see that I hold in my hand a circular coil. It represents wire purchased from the firm of Washburn, Moen & Co. of Worcester, Mass. The first



OLD CORNELL

The old wooden bridge on Central Avenue, spanning the ravine south of Sage College was torn down by students on Hallaw'een, 1882

thing you will do as you proceed toward this business, taxidermy, is to affix strongly one end of this wire to a hook which, as you will have seen, I have affixed to an upright standard here in this room. The wire must be gradually un-

coiled and then steadily stretched, for you will be obliged to attach it very strongly to the hook, for, as you gradually unwind it, test it, and finally, in order to straighten it, bear your weight

(Continued on page 214)



UNDER THE READING LAMP

Productive Dairying

By R. M. Washburn, M.S.A., Professor of Dairy Husbandry, University of Minnesota. J. B. Lippincott Company, Publishers, Philadelphia.

This is another of the Lippincott Farm Manuals. The author devotes over a hundred pages in the first part of the book to a consideration of the various dairy and dual-purpose breeds. Origin, body, and dairy characteristics, home conditions of the breed, dairy qualities, adaptability, and requirements for the advanced registry are all fully discussed.

Part Three concerns itself with the care and management of dairy cows, with the stress laid upon regularity and intelligent handling. Dairy barn construction is taken up, and there is a valuable chapter on the ailments of cattle written by Professor W. L. Boyd, assistant professor of veterinary medicine at the University of Minnesota.

Part Four is devoted to winter feeding with the emphasis placed upon copying Nature as far as possible. The student is shown how to adjust the ration to accord with the weight, production, and breed of the animal. The various phases of calf feeding are taken up in more or less detail.

Clean milk production is the subject of Part Five. The treatment of the milk from the time it is drawn until it reaches the consumer is discussed fully, and we are told what to do and what not to do. The score card for dairies and the standards and methods used in certified milk production are also given. Part Six is devoted to butter and cheese making, Babcock testing, cream ripening, and separating.

A valuable feature of the book is the set of questions appended to the end of each chapter. *Productive Dairying* is

copiously illustrated, the treatment is complete and non-technical, and all in all, the author has given us a book which is readable, interesting, and instructive.

L. A. Z.

Productive Horse Husbandry

By Carl W. Gay, B.S.A., Professor of Animal Industry, University of Pennsylvania, and Director of Horse Breeding, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

Another of Lippincott's Farm Manuals, *Productive Horse Husbandry*, written by the well-known Carl W. Gay, and edited by Kary C. Davis, Ph.D., Cornell '00, has recently come out in a third edition in a revised form. Although containing most of the salient features of books on horse husbandry, this volume approaches the subject from a slightly different angle, and one that is especially timely. Perhaps a few words from Dr. Gay's preface will best explain.

"It has been the author's purpose to emphasize *industry* as applied to horses. If the production, marketing, and use of horses were regarded as an industry and conducted more generally along business lines, with a definite purpose in view, more uniform results could be obtained and with greater profit to those engaged. . . .

"Notwithstanding the keen competition between the horse and the motor in some fields, the horse business in general is on a sound basis and bids fair to continue so, as far as can be foreseen. But to successfully compete requires most careful attention to detail. *Economic efficiency* is the standard by which comparisons are made. Science and system must govern in the profitable production

(Continued on page 216)



Need Childrens' Parties Always Be Boreome?

Where could one find a better place than some of our pleasant farm houses for a real, wholesome get-together? And it is in isolated rural communities where people must provide their own entertainment that such gatherings are most necessary. In large towns there are innumerable ways and means of being entertained at small effort to the one entertained, so that nearly everyone manages to take time off for recreation frequently. On the other hand, we in the country are often apt to entirely disregard that time-worn but valuable saying that "all work and no play make Jack a dull boy."

Boys and girls of high school age always enjoy getting together and whiling away these long winter evenings, the more especially so when they believe that the party may be a bit different and not after the usual cut-and-dried form. In too many neighborhoods you may hear a boy or girl say, "What do I want to go to one of those 'kid' parties for? I never have a good time." Then again you will find communities where every party is hailed with enthusiasm. And such could always be the feeling if a little time were spent in planning and thinking about the affair. Simply mull over in your mind a few of the suggestions offered here.

Be Human

Make every effort to get rid of any hint of formality or stiffness. At the ages of fifteen to seventeen self-consciousness is perhaps more apparent than at any other time.

If some girl of high school age wants to give a party, let it really be her party. Of course, help her ahead of time in making arrangements and aid with necessary suggestions during the party, but be absolutely sure that your influence is not overbearing, in appearance, at least. The guests themselves will feel far more at

home if some person of their own age is apparently directing the affair.

As soon as the majority of guests arrive it is well to start a game, and so prevent the formation of groups of particular friends, to the exclusion of all others. There is almost no limit to the number of games available for such occasions. Perhaps at first you may think some of them very childish and that they could not possibly be enjoyed, but stop and realize that they are thoroughly enjoyed by grown-ups time after time.

Young Folks Want Variety

The type of games should be varied throughout the evening; don't play the same kind of games until everyone is bored to extinction. Notice when the interest begins to lag, and then make a change, using as much contrast as possible.

Such games as Anatomy, and Beast, and so forth are well adapted for arousing everyone's interest, and for getting all present actively in them. Musical games are often well liked; Music Box is one frequently used. In this one person plays snatches of old songs while the others guess the names, the one guessing the most names winning.

Blind Bell is a game somewhat similar to Blind Man's Buff, except that all but one person are blindfolded. This one carries a small bell attached to him in some way. Then the who's-got-the-thimble kind of game starts, everyone trying to catch him. The captor changes places with the captured.

Crambo is a game tended to develop the wit, if we may use that expression. At first each person is given two slips of paper, the one to be used for writing a question, the other for a common or proper noun. The slips are then collected,

(Continued on page 216)

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

FOUNDED 1903 INCORPORATED 1914
NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY

One of the Agricultural College Magazines, Associated; finances controlled by an incorporated board of professional and business men of which J. B. Taylor is president. The subscription rate is a dollar a year; published from October to June; single copies fifteen cents; advertising rates on application.

J. R. FLEMING	- - -	Editor
A. N. LAWSON	- - -	Manager
F. W. LATHROP	- -	Alumni Editor
GERARD HAMMOND	-	Alumni Asst. Mgr.
F. A. WICKES	-	Circulation Manager
F. R. UNDRITZ	-	Managing Editor

Editorial Staff

L. A. ZEHNER	-	R. P. HAMILTON
F. H. BOND	- -	L. A. PAGE
N. A. TALMAGE	- -	A. B. WICKS

Business Staff

E. L. RICH, JR.	- -	W. F. SMITH
H. A. R. HUSCHKE	-	G. J. DRUCKERMAN

Circulation Staff

R. J. HOWARD	- -	C. M. BUCK
--------------	-----	------------

ITHACA, N. Y., JANUARY, 1921

IN accordance with the New Year's custom of making resolutions, THE COUNTRYMAN recently resolved that several undergraduate members of this neighborhood were fitted for and deserving of places on the staff. Seven men have been elected as a result of the competition which closed early in December. These seven started with a group of twenty, in all, desirous of "making" a position on THE COUNTRYMAN. All twenty worked hard, but these seven showed a bit more ability and initiative; hence the selection.

The editorial staff has added the following: Frederick Henry Bond '22, of Jamestown; Nathaniel Allen Talmadge '22, of Riverhead; Robert Pierre Hamilton '23, of Greenwich; Lyman Arthur Page '23, of Greene; Allyn Benjamin Wicks '23, of Oxbow.

The business staff has added Henry Albert Ralph Huschke '22, of Hurleyville; and the circulation staff has added Clifford Martin Buck '22, of Lagrangeville.

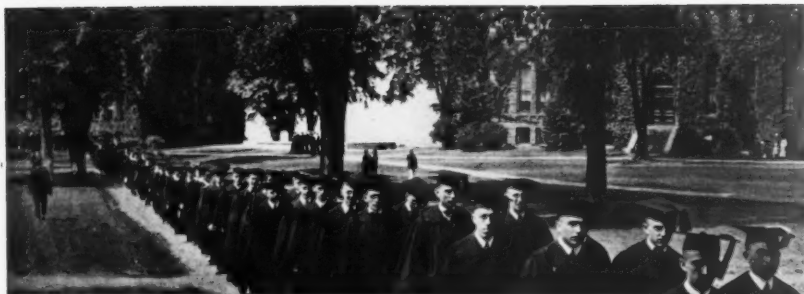
We thank those who were not successful for the help they have been to THE COUNTRYMAN. They spent valuable time in this work, and, perhaps, not without profit to themselves. Unfortunately, they were not in a position to learn very much of the more interesting work of the magazine, for that is largely saved for board members. Wherefore, you will all agree that the life of a "compet" is but distantly allied with life in a bed of roses.

SOME there are, good friends of ours, too, who feel that this magazine is not all that it should be. Granted, folks, granted. And, since we always welcome criticism with open arms, we will go a step farther and attempt to talk about one of these very pertinent queries. Our good friends wonder why we publish so few directly practical articles. Undoubtedly, the criticism is justified when directed toward any magazine for farmers. But there is a very real possibility in that our particular field warrants a different policy. What follows may explain a bit.

For obvious reasons, we cannot attempt to compete with the larger agricultural journals which receive articles from paid specialists out in field work. These men, being intimately connected with conditions on the farms, know exactly the type of practical article desired by the farmers. We have no such field force and cannot attempt to give such service. Incidentally, it is well known that the College publications department sends out to most of the papers in the state at regular and frequent intervals practical suggestions garnered by the College specialists and extension workers scattered throughout the various localities. Much material of such intensely practical nature available for publication in THE COUNTRYMAN would be but a reproduction of the College's news service.

In addition, we are somewhat restricted by lack of space and by the limitations as to the time of publication. Manuscript for publication has to be in

(Continued on page 218)



Former Student Notes



The Annual Meeting and Supper

Plans are under way for the annual meeting of the Alumni Association. The committee in charge consists of Professor B. B. Robb, chairman, and Professors Claribel Nye, A. C. King, and G. A. Everitt. The event will occur on Thursday, February 17. With the exception of one lecture, this evening will be kept clear of all other events in order that our meeting may break all records for attendance. It is probable that the college authorities will continue this arrangement if the attendance comes up to expectations.

The annual meeting will start at 3 o'clock in the afternoon with the following program:

President's address—F. S. Barlow.

Report on the relations of the Alumni Association with THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN—F. W. Lathrop.

Address concerning the College of Agriculture—Dean A. R. Mann.

Business session.

After the business session we will adjourn for supper at 6:30; then Cass Whitney will lead some community singing, and Charles Taylor will entertain us with a few stunts. The committee has asked C. H. Tuck to be present and give us some "plain talk"; he has agreed to come. Watch the Farmers' Week program for the place of the meeting and the supper.

The Secretary-Treasurer Resigns

F. E. Rogers, who has been Secretary-Treasurer of the Association for two years, has resigned. He has been for several years Farm Bureau Manager in Wayne County but has now taken a position with a large milk firm in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Rogers has always been interested and active in the affairs of the College and the Alumni Association and we regret that he has moved so far away.

It might not be out of place to suggest that the office of Secretary-Treasurer demands much time. Would it not be advantageous to distribute the work between a secretary and a treasurer?

In these days of organizing, one may well consider words of advice from Dean Bailey, taken from his speech on "Benevolent Urbanism, and Other Things," delivered before a Farmers' Week audience several years ago. He says:

"The greater the number of organizations and the more widespread the organization sentiment, the greater is the need of individual separate men and women who will think out something clearly, and who will stand for a final human result rather than for the name and association of an order. Perhaps not one of us is really sure whether he is dominated by loyalty to the group to which he belongs. Many of us are buried in orders and organizations."

A recent issue of *The Holstein-Friesian World* contains an interesting account of how three Cornell boys, brothers, have achieved an enviable reputation for the way they have brought the hitherto little known Jemima strain of Holsteins into the limelight as one of the greatest families of producers and reproducers of the breed. These Houck boys, Bill, '15, Chris, '15, and Jack, '17, are partners with their father in a seven hundred and fifty acre farm near Chippewa, Ontario. Bill runs the farm and raises, in addition to other things, the finest alfalfa in that neck of the woods. Until recently, Chris has been running the dairy while Jack milked and fed the test cows, but after two years of this they have "swapped" jobs so that Jack can see what it is like to sleep all night.

The boys have not had a very wide experience with the testing game. And yet, Jemmima Johanna of Riverside, the first cow they ever tested, made a record of 30,373 lbs. of milk, and 1280 lbs. of butter in a year. She is the oldest 30,000 lb. cow in the world, the oldest cow of the breed to produce over 1000 lbs. of butterfat in a year, and the Canadian champion over all ages and breeds for yearly butter production. Not bad for "beginners," is it?

But they have gone farther than developing one single animal. They have developed her descendants until today, old "Jem" looms up as one of the really great matrons of the breed. She has a 1200 lb. daughter which in turn is the

dam of a 1000 lb. cow, thus giving Canada her first 1000 lb., three-generation combination. Three other daughters of the old cow are now on test, and Mr. W. A. Prescott, who wrote the article in the *World*, says that they should pass the 1000 lb. mark when they complete their test. He continues:

"But production means more than just having many daughters that make large records. A real reproducer, in addition to transmitting heavy production to all her descendants for generation after generation, must be able to transmit type and individuality also. A family that breeds out after one or two generations is not my idea of a real family of reproducers. Considering the Jemima family from this angle, we find that the Houcks have a strain that is just

"Bill" Houck, '15, practical farmer

about one hundred per cent efficient."

'04 B.S.A.—G. A. Bell has been put in charge of a horse breeding investigation for the War Department at Washington. Up to this time, he has been employed in the animal husbandry division of the United States Department of Agriculture.

'08 B.S.—Clarence Lounsbury is a member of the field force of the Bureau of Soils of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington. His assignment for this season is in Dallas County, Iowa.

'10 M.S.—Joseph W. Hungate is head of the department of applied arts at the



Cheney State Normal College, Cheney, Wash.

'10 B.S.—Nelson R. Peet has been elected manager of the recently organized Western New York Fruit Growers' Co-operative Packing Association. This organization is largely the result of the efforts of Mr. Peet. His ability as an organizer is shown by his farm bureau record. When he became manager in Niagara County in 1916, the association had only 325 members, and three years later, in 1919, the membership had increased to 2303, making it the largest farm bureau in the United States. To Mr. Peet is due the conception and development of the spraying service by means of which 1300 fruit-growers received definite spraying recommendations overnight, by telephone. He also organized eleven central fruit-packing house associations in Niagara County.

'11 B.S.—F. W. Bell, professor of animal husbandry at the Kansas State Agricultural College, had charge of the judging team which represented that institution at the recent International Livestock Show at Chicago. The teams under his coaching have established an enviable record, taking two third and two fourth places in the past four years. This year, the Kansas team captured third place in a field of twenty-one competitors.

'11 Ph.D.—Edith M. Patch, entomologist at the University of Maine, has just written a book entitled "A Little Gateway to Science." It is a nature study book intended principally for the lower grades in school.

'12 B.S.—K. G. Perry is principal and teacher of agriculture at Union Springs. Since graduation he has been farming and teaching agriculture in Vermont.

'13 B.S.—Dora Earl is giving lectures in household management and sanitation at the Homemakers' Conferences in connection with Farmers' Institutes.

'13 B.S.—R. H. Denman has been appointed assistant professor of rural engineering at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. His address is 70 Lincoln Ave., Amherst, Mass.

'13 B.S.—A. B. Genung has resigned his position as state farm bureau dem-

onstrator of New Hampshire to accept a position in the office of farm management with the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

'13 B.S.—F. C. Smith has resigned as extension specialist in farm crops and is now county agricultural agent of Essex County with headquarters at Westport.

'13 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Williams announce the birth of a daughter, Loraine Squier Williams, on November 17.

'13 B.S.—Wilfred deS. Wilson is now with the Standard Chemical Company, Drummond Building, Montreal, Can. He specialized in agricultural chemistry and is working on problems of hardwood distillation. On November 13 he was a visitor here at Ithaca, this being the first time he has been here since he went overseas with the Canadian army.

'14 B.S.—E. S. Bird has resigned as county agent in St. Lawrence County and has accepted a similar position in Montgomery County.

'14 B.S., '15 M.S.—Dr. Pan Cheng King has been appointed president of the Tsinghua College, the school founded and maintained by the American portion of the Boxer Indemnity. Dr. King has been president of the Peking Agricultural College since 1915.

'14 B.S.—Winifred Nash has charge of the cafeteria for employees at Lord and Taylor's department store in New York City.

'14 B.S.—Harry E. Schmelter has resigned from his position on the income tax board of Portland, Ore., and may now be addressed at 435 7th Street, Brooklyn, where he is living with his wife and daughter.

'15 B.S.—Stanley Coville has entered the business of blueberry culture, near White's Bog, N. J. Mrs. Coville was Miss Iris M. Bassett, B.S. '16.

'15 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Harold S. Doane announce the birth of a daughter, Margaret, on November 9. Mr. Doane is assistant manager of the Steuben County farm bureau.

'15 B.S.—S. Green has left the state school of agriculture at Cobleskill to go to the state school of agriculture at

Starkville, Miss., as assistant professor of farm shopwork. Since graduation he has been high school teacher at Savannah and teacher of farm shopwork at Cobleskill.

'15 B.S.—Hilma Bergoltz Hopkins is living at 808 Hillcrest Avenue, Columbia, Mo. Her husband, Edwin Hopkins '15, is professor of botany in the University of Missouri. A daughter, Elizabeth, was born May 14, 1919.

'15 B.S.—Daniel P. Morse, jr., is with McElwain, Morse and Rogers, manufacturers and distributors of shoes. He lives at 150 St. James Place, Brooklyn.

'15 B.S.—F. E. Rogers, formerly farm bureau manager of Wayne County, is engaged by a city milk distributing company in Washington.

'15 B.S.—L. J. Steele has resigned his position as county agent of Orleans County, to take charge of the Eastern Branch of the Crop Investment Insurance Department of the Home Insurance Company. His headquarters are in Syracuse.

'15 B.S.—Bertha Titsworth has resigned as state leader of home demonstration agents for New Hampshire, and is conducting a tea room in the middle west.

'16 B.S.—H. J. Curtis, who has been teacher of vocational agriculture at Avon, has gone to the state school of agriculture at Cobleskill. He will have charge of the farm shopwork there.

'16 B.S.—Wayne H. Darrow has resigned as agricultural agent for Floyd County, Texas, to become district agent in the extension service of the A. and M. College of Texas. He is in charge of all county work in the San Antonio territory, comprising twenty-two counties with eleven county agents. He makes his headquarters at College Station and his home is at Bryan, Texas.

'16 B.S.—Helen Van Keuren was married on June 19 to Paul White, a professor at Yale University.

'16 B.S.—Richard T. Miller received his master's degree at the University of Maine last June. He is now assistant professor of horticulture at that institu-

tion, and lives at 40 Forest Avenue, Orono, Me.

'17 B.S.—John Herrick, who has been employed by the Burpee Seed Company at their trial grounds at Doylestown, Pa., has been appointed traveling agent for that company.

'17 B.S.—Walter Huelson, employed as experimental specialist in vegetable gardening at Purdue University, is now with the Stoke Seed Co., Morristown, N. J., in connection with the selecting and breeding work.

'17 B.S.—R. C. Parker and Mrs. Parker announce the birth of a daughter, Alice, on November 29. Mr. Parker is now agronomist for the eastern bureau of the National Lime Association, with headquarters at Riverhead. During the past six months he has travelled over fifteen thousand miles visiting the county agents and colleges of New England and eastern New York.

'17 B.S.—C. A. Thompson is doing extension work in New Jersey in connection with Rutgers College.

'18 B.S.—Stanley J. Angell is manager of a stock farm at Mount Upton, N. Y., and is engaged in raising purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle. His herd of seventy-two represents descendants of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, and Colanthe Johanna Lad, both famous in the Holstein-Friesian registry.

'18 B.S.—"Dug" Meritt is working in his father's grocery store at Middletown.

'18 B.S.—S. E. Van Horn, until recently with the Nestles Food Company, has accepted a position with the City Dairy Company at Baltimore, Md.

'19 Ex.—H. G. Chapin is to succeed L. J. Steele as county agent for Orleans County. He starts work the first of the year.

'19 B.S.—Miss Cecilia Coad is teaching home economics at Seton Hill College, Greensburg, Pa.

'19 B.S.—E. B. Sullivan, former business manager of THE COUNTRYMAN and at present employed in organization work for the Dairymen's League, paid us a short visit on returning from an upstate meeting, while en route for the

They're starting right with a De Laval



There are more than 2,500,000
De Laval Separators in daily
use throughout the world

DAIRYING with a De Laval Cream Separator has brought prosperity to many thousands of users. No branch of farming is so surely profitable as good dairying, with its steady cash income every month in the year and no waiting for crops to mature.

The De Laval saves cream twice a day, 365 days a year. It skims cleaner; produces smoother, better cream; lasts longer, and is easier to clean. It pays for itself the first year and may be bought on such liberal terms as to save its first cost while being paid for. There is a size for every need.

There is a De Laval Agent near you. Ask him for a De Laval Demonstration.

The De Laval Separator Co.

New York, 165 Broadway

Chicago, 29 E. Madison St.

San Francisco, 61 Beale St.

Sooner or later you will use a De Laval Cream Separator or Milker

Tell Advertisers Who Introduced You.

home office at New York City. After January 1 he will be in the new Dairymen's League headquarters at Utica.

'19 B.S.—A. F. Simpson returned to the College this fall to do graduate work in agricultural chemistry. Since graduation he has been engaged in office work in the Pierce Arrow factory.

'19 B.S.—Donald B. Wilson has resigned his position with the Bureau of Census in Washington to organize a department of farm management at the North Carolina Agricultural College at West Raleigh.

'20 Sp.—Edward J. Albert, who took a special course in pomology last year, is managing the Dixonia Poultry Farms, Inc., which specialize in high quality White Leghorns and White Wyandottes. Mr. Albert recently married Miss Edna Dixon, who is a graduate of Mount Ida Schools for girls at Newton, Mass. Their address is Richmond, Va., R. F. D. 8.

'20 B.S.—Lillian Boggs has been appointed by the Y. W. C. A. to go to Constantinople and from there to Beirut, Syria, to equip a cafeteria.

'20 B.S.—Pearl E. Champlin is teaching in the clothing and textiles department of the Lewisburg Seminary, Lewisburg, W. Va.

'20 W.C.—Helen Ketcham is working on shares with her father and brother on the home farm. She has full charge of five acres of apple trees, from which she picked 1800 bushels of fruit this past season. She also grows quite a lot of potatoes and cabbage.

'20 B.S.—A. Masterman is en route for India, where he has taken a managerial position for the Standard Oil Company of New York. During the past summer, he has been in the training school conducted by that company at New York City.

'20 B.S.—Francis Wilbur is at present working for the Joseph Harris Seed Co. at Coldwater, where he is in charge of the trial grounds, testing the varieties and strains of seeds.

'20 B.S.—Miss Mary E. Moore is teacher of home economics in the Ithaca High School. She lives at 914 East State Street.

'20 B.S.—Herbert M. Blanche is a plantsman with Olmstead Brothers, of Cambridge, Mass.

'20 B.S.—Evelyn Hendryx is teaching homemaking in Bath, as assistant to Miss Van Wagenen '18.

'20 B.S.—R. P. Morris is at the Syrian Protestant College, Beirut, Syria, as an instructor in agriculture. He writes that at the present time there are only four students in agriculture, but that he expects the department to grow quite rapidly. He intends to make quite a big thing of poultry, for the prices for eggs and meat are high, and the climate is good for that kind of work.

'20 B.S.—R. W. Pease is manager of the Clifton Springs Sanatorium farm, and is also county agent of Ontario County.

'20 B.S.—F. L. Silva is assisting in the work of carrying on the Vineland Egg-laying Contest, at Vineland, N. J.

'20 B.S.—Frances Van Arsdale is an instructor in homemaking in the Consolidated Schools, Orchard Park.

'20 B. S.—Charles Krey, who was employed by an Ice Cream Manufacturing Company at Washington, D. C., has been transferred to a plant at Birmingham, Ala. His address is 701 Twenty-first St.

'20 B. S.—Don Lidell has been working in his uncle's store since graduating last January. Don's address is South Edmeston.

'20 B. S.—Everett Lins is now employed by the North American Fruit Exchange of New York.

'20 B. S.—Russell Lord has been made assistant secretary of the Hampden County Improvement League in Massachusetts, with headquarters at Springfield. He is editor of *The Hampden*, a monthly magazine devoted to the agricultural interests of the county.

'20 B. S.—Carrie Luce is the dietitian at Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland. She began her work December 1.

'20 B. S.—Ruth H. Nye is teaching sewing at Greene.

'20 B. S.—G. C. Palmer is working for the Joseph Reid Gas Engine Company of Oil City, Pa. His specialty is assembling gas engines.

Natco Dairy Barns Are Warm in Winter

NATCO barns are warm in winter, yet cool in summer. They provide year-round comfort for your cows. More comfort in the stable means more milk in the pail—more money in the bank.

The hollow spaces in a glazed Natco Hollow Tile wall provide a blanket of still air through which heat, cold or dampness will not pass.

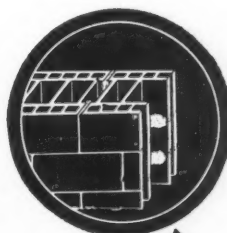
And the cost? Perhaps a little more at first, but *far less* in the end than for other construction. The saving in insurance and upkeep will repay the added investment within a few years. All further savings are clear profit.

Whatever you intend to build, our book, "Natco on the Farm," will offer helpful suggestions. Write for it today—*no charge*.

Ask your building supply dealer to quote you prices on Natco Hollow Tile.

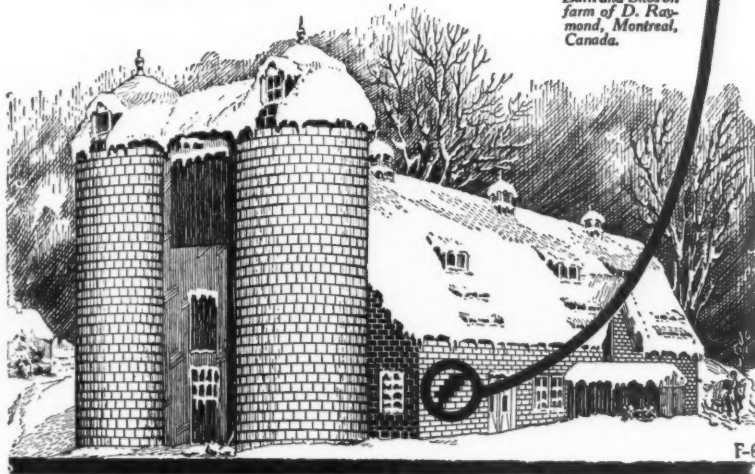
National Fire Proofing Company
1136 Fulton Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.

23 Factories assure a wide and economical distribution.



Section of Natco Wall showing still air spaces.

Barn and Silos on farm of D. Raymond, Montreal, Canada.



F-6

Tell Advertisers Who Introduced You.

'20 Ex.—George B. Moffatt was married on October 23 to Miss Elizabeth Petchall Stackhouse, of Cambridge, Mass. Their address is 142 Sutherland Road, Brighton, Mass.

'20 Ex.—"Howdy" Pabst was in Ithaca for the week of the Colgate game. He expects to return next fall to complete the work for his degree. At present he has a position with the Standard Oil Company, with headquarters in Albany.

'20 B. S.—Dexter Rivenburg, who was on leave since April 1, returned to the University October 1 for graduate work. During his leave, "Dex" was extension agent for the department of plant physiology, in the spray service in Rensselaer County.

'22 Ex.—Louise Royce has resigned her position as teacher of Science in Lambertville High School, Lambertville, N. J., and has taken up work as dietitian in Delaware Industrial School at Claymont, Del.

Rural Dramatics as Recreation

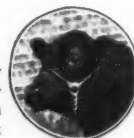
(Continued from page 195)

ly instructive so long as it is not tiresome, and that it must have enough stuff in it to stimulate the mind? If it does, then our first two ideas, Information and Education, are taken care of, and the one danger agreed upon by our fifteen leaders—the danger of flat didacticism—is avoided. As to the third idea, that of Getting Together, does not the word automatically suggest that to country people, emphasizing this side of it, perhaps, precisely as most of those who answered the questionnaire emphasized it?

Thus far, this word *recreation* seems to serve our practical purposes. It seems to carry our first three ideas, and in their just proportion to the whole. Now we come to the fourth idea, the Artistic one, that most difficult of them all to put over in the field, or to discuss in theory.

Speaking of Steers

The proof of the standing of a beef breed is its ability to get results, especially with its bulls, on the average farmer's stock. We submit the following table of the steer winnings of the Aberdeen-Angus in open competition over all other breeds at the International Live Stock Exhibition at Chicago.



Year	Single Steer	Steer Herd	Carload	Carcass
1900	Aberdeen-Angus	■	Aberdeen-Angus	Grade Shorthorn
1901	Hereford	■	Hereford	Aberdeen-Angus
1902	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus
1903	Hereford-Angus	Hereford	Hereford	Aberdeen-Angus
1904	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus
1905	Aberdeen-Angus	Ab-Angus S'horn-Gallow	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus
1906	Hereford	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus
1907	Shorthorn	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus
1908	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus
1909	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Shorthorn	Aberdeen-Angus
1910	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus
1911	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus
1912	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus
1913	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus
†1916	Hereford-S'horn	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus
1917	Shorthorn	Shorthorn	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus
1918	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus	Hereford	Aberdeen-Angus
1919	Hereford	Shorthorn	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus
1920	Aberdeen-Angus	Hereford	Aberdeen-Angus	Aberdeen-Angus

*No such class. †Foot and Mouth Disease prevented Shows in 1914 and 1915.

Grand Championships: Aberdeen-Angus 57; Hereford 8; Shorthorn 6; Cross-bred 2; Mixed 1.

For information on the breed write

DR. K. J. SEULKE, 101 S. Aurora St., Ithaca, N. Y.

Say Where You Saw It When You Write.



Hold Back
anything needed Here

and it shows Here

A COW can give milk to her fullest capacity¹ only when fed the right proportion or balance of milk-making materials. Milk is made up of *protein, carbohydrates, fat, minerals and water*, in proportions that practically speaking can't be varied. Instead of making imperfect milk, a poorly fed cow gives less milk.

Cows Seldom Get Enough Protein or Enough Calcium

For that reason, a large part of the roughness and home-grown grains is often wasted. You have to give your cows twice as much grain feeds as when you feed Purina Cow Chow.

Feed Purina Cow Chow

and your cows will get all the protein and calcium needed to balance your carbohydrates roughness. The roughness usually wasted will be used in making milk and a big increase in milk will result.

All we ask is that you give Purina Cow Chow a trial, and let your milk scales show you why you should keep on feeding it. Get the facts as feeders tell them, from a free booklet, "The Purina Cow." Write today.

RALSTON PURINA CO., St. Louis, Mo.
Ft. Worth, Tex. Nashville, Tenn. Buffalo, N. Y.

Sold in
Checkerboard Bags
Only

Purina Cow Chow

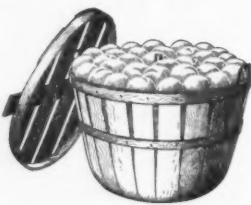


Now, the paper from which these remarks are drawn concerned itself at some length in justifying the use of recreation as a precise description of the emotional process by which a good play functions artistically. Aristotle's principle of dramatic catharsis, or imaginative recreation, traced down thru good play-wrighting to the present day and checked against such current works as Patrick on the psychology of relaxation; this was the method followed, and here suggested in the hope that even so summary an indication will enable persons interested in such speculation to go over the ground and test the finding. Here and now, however, our main interest in the word *recreation* is not that it will stand scrutiny when it comes to expressing essentials in theatrical art, but that, popularly, it implies the presence of

these essentials without sounding "high-brow" and impossible.

Baldly stated, the proposition that all that a play can achieve is by means of art, serves only to terrify folks who are going to give a play in the crossroads hall. Even those extension workers who believe most thoroly in artistic values, as a basis for all other values which a play can bring about, generally find it best to let this end of the thing take care of itself. This it will always do, but sometimes slowly.

Now, artistic impulses are about as thoroly bestowed among country people as noses and toes, but anyone who has ever helped put on a rural play knows that to call upon these impulses by name is to frighten them away. Tell a rural cast that you expect of them an "artistic" performance, and you arouse only self-consciousness. The word has



Ship All Your Crops in the Attractive Universal Package

This neat clean-looking package makes sales easier and adds to your net profits.

Holds standard bushel. Cover fastens without nails. Equally adapted to every crop. Prevent shipping losses and insure ready sales by shipping your fruits and vegetables in the Universal Package.

Write for prices and name of nearest package dealer

Package Sales Corporation

210 S. Jefferson St.

South Bend, Indiana

Say Where You Saw It When You Write.



"Stands Up" The World Over

CLETRAC carries power farming to the four corners of the earth. Its ground-gripping tracks, its heavy-duty motor and its sturdy, stand-the-gaff construction are helping to modernize the farming customs of sixty-five countries.

In the far North where the short, intense season makes speed the first consideration, Cletrac's "more work per day" ability has won prompt popularity among the farmers. And it is equally in demand in tropical countries where man and beast so quickly succumb under the burning southern sun.

Cletrac's ability to stand up under constant use—to keep steadily on the go—counts most in the far places where broken or worn parts may mean weeks of idleness. And, of course, that's just as big a factor in Cletrac's year-'round dependability here at home.

Agricultural students will find real information on power farming the Cletrac-way in the booklet "Selecting Your Tractor." Copies gladly sent on request.

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR CO.

Largest Producers of Tank-Type Tractors in the World

19123 Euclid Avenue

Cleveland, Ohio



HARD THIS
WAY, BUT—



EASY ON A TRACK
THE CLETRAC WAY

Specifications

Horsepower: 12 at drawbar, 20 at belt-pulley.

Length: 96 in.

Width: 50 in.

Height: 52 in.

Weight: 3420 lbs.

Turning Circle:

12 feet.

Traction Surface:

About 800 sq. in.

Center to Center

of Tracks: 38 in.

Belt Pulley: Dia.

8 in., face 6 in.

Selecting Types

The vastly increased milk yield of the pure bred dairy herd has vindicated the years of scientific study of Dairy problems and has also established the principle that quality is always economy.

The distinctive and wholesome sanitary cleanliness which the use of



is providing to the Dairy Industry is likewise the result of years of scientific study and careful selection.

So consistent in protecting the delicate qualities of milk food is the use of Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner and Cleanser proving that the results of increased milk production have been conserved to the Dairy Industry.

An order on your supply house will convince you that with cleaners too, quality is economy.



In Every
Package

The J. B. Ford Co.

Sole Mnfrs.

Wyandotte,

Mich.

powerfully alienating associations with all sorts of bosh and humbug.

Yet the thing is fundamental, and ought to be mentioned by workers in schools and colleges charged to direct the progress of rural dramatics. Suppose we try this word *recreation*. Suppose, when we write to people who want help in picking a play, or when we go to coach them for the performance, we simply keep reminding them that to be any good their show must furnish recreation for the audience. What will this mean to them?

To some of them it will mean that the audience must be made to laugh; to others that their play must hold attention from start to finish; to still others it will go so far as to suggest that the people who come to the play must be "taken out of themselves." It may go even further and suggest the farthest and truest end of theatrical art, the exercising of the emotions to a point where the audience is reconciled to the facts of life, presented in miniature, and sent home recreated in mind and mood, better ready to tackle daily problems. And no matter where they choose to set their goal, they will be at least in the line of doing something entertaining, which is not always so when they set out to educate.

And so I conclude that the word *recreation* can serve us not only as a sound reminder of the ultimate end of any dramatic endeavor, but also as a practical catch-word for current effort, implying all of the things which a rural play ought to do. I think it summarizes fairly the return on those questionnaires. It emphasizes sociability, recommends the adoption of a text which does no insult to common intelligence, automatically issues warning against the dangers of didacticism, and makes it plain that the rural play-house, like all playhouses, is primarily a place where people go to be taken out of themselves and above their troubles.

Say Where You Saw It When You Write.



Start Farming the Right Way

MANY of the things that you are learning in college now—in Farm Mechanics, Farm Management and Farming Methods—lead directly to greater appreciation of good farm implements. You are learning what every progressive farmer of today knows—that success in farming depends to a great extent upon the machinery used in the various operations.

From the first steel plow, fashioned by John Deere more than eighty-three years ago, up to the present time with its John Deere implement for practically every farming operation, John Deere tools have been built to solve profitably the problems of soil preparation, tillage, and harvesting.

Designed for the particular purpose for which it is to be used, built of high grade materials by workmen of long experience, every John Deere implement stands as an exponent of good farm machinery.

When you start farming, start right—
with John Deere tools.

JOHN DEERE, MOLINE, ILLINOIS



Recollections of Agricultural Graduate

(Continued from page 197)

upon it.' And at that moment the wire broke, and the professor rolled on the floor. But he came immediately to the top saying, 'Sometimes it will break.'

" . . . It has therefore occurred to me now, before I have retired too far from the scene, that I should claim all the emoluments and privileges of an early graduate in agriculture. At any rate, when I went from Brown, I should say, and I finally got on to Cornell, I was not the least bit discomfited. I found that I had known about all these things that they were teaching at Cornell years before in Brown, and they were still busy with it, the men at Cornell, in trying to find out what in the world they could teach, in any way to satisfy the yearnings of the Morrill Land Grant Act. At any rate, that something ought to be taught was proven in that

there was a great deal coming in and they ought to do something for it. And I felt a deep sympathy for them when I saw how they were historically related to these early endeavors.

"It has always been a treat to me to be connected with these men who really, though they groped uncertainly, knew that they were getting hold of something that the people wanted done. It was not perfectly clear how to do it. But they were in earnest about it and in those years that I spent at Cornell I saw them get themselves out of the woods. It was a great thing to be associated with those men in Cornell during the days before I came to California. It turned out, on the whole, in spite of these apparently unappreciative reminiscences of mine, it turned out after all that the men in agriculture at Cornell were the men that I came to value, I came to know, and I really came to understand, I think."

Prize birds are fed *right from the start*

The development of good stock begins with the first feed they get.

Not only does H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED give you more live chicks from every hatch but it promotes rapid, vigorous growth.

H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED

is the right combination of bone and muscle building material. Chicks mature more rapidly on it and develop big, healthy frames.

H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED is packed in handy five-pound packages, durable, space-saving and just the right size to feed. Also put up in the usual size bags 100, 50, 25 and 10 lbs.

Insist that your dealer gives you H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED and get the profits from live chicks.

Write for free samples, prices and descriptive folder.

What successful breeders say:

Sebring, Ohio, Nov. 29, 1920.

The H-O Company,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

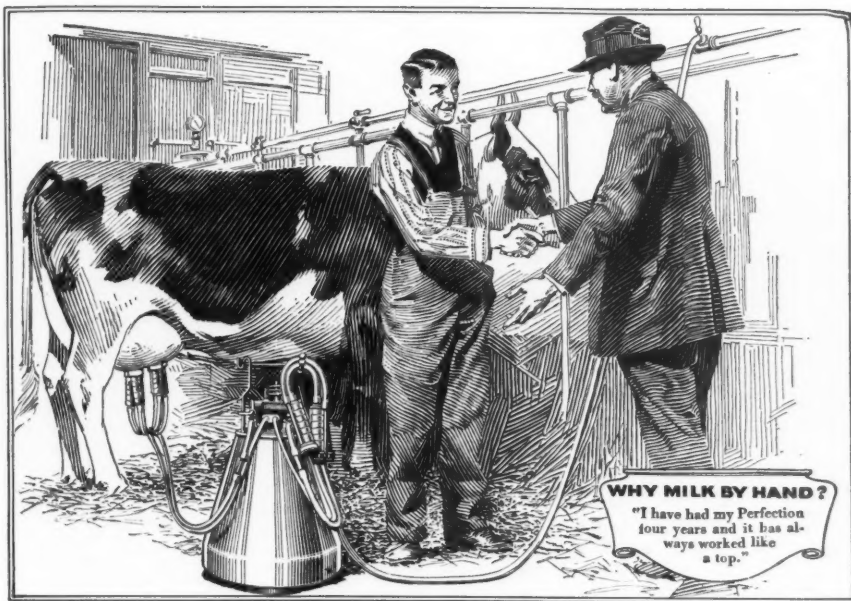
For a number of years we, as many other poultry-men experienced the disappointments of heavy chick losses. We soon found that our losses were due largely to bowel-troubles caused by the use of chick feeds containing sour or mouldy grains. We tested many different feeds in search of a satisfactory chick feed and were rewarded by our trial of H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED. Since our first test we have used no other chick feed and have been able to produce more winners and exceptional breeding stock than ever before, because of the fine start our chicks have been able to get. We would just as willingly try to keep house without a cook stove as try to raise chicks without H-O STEAM-COOKED CHICK FEED.

THE H-O COMPANY

Feed Department

Buffalo, N. Y.

Say Where You Saw It When You Write.



"I was the first one to install a Perfection Milker in this vicinity and now I understand there are 115 Perfections around here."
—Edgar L. Clason.

You'll Always Be Glad You Got A Perfection

YOU'LL wonder how you ever got along without it, and wouldn't dream of going back to hand milking. That is what any Perfection owner will tell you when he congratulates you on your choice of the Perfection Milker.

There are many reasons why you will be delighted with your Perfection. It wins your cows from the start. Cows like the Perfection because it is nature's way of milking. The gentle suction followed by a downward squeeze, followed by a period of rest is just like the calf's way of milking.

Dairymen who have used the Perfection for years have found it pays for itself in less

than a year in savings on wages. They are delighted in relief from drudgery. They know the Perfection gets more milk.

Just such satisfied owners as they have made possible 115 Perfections in one neighborhood—a tribute to a better way of milking. Get a Perfection and you will always be satisfied with your choice.

Let Us Send Booklet

We have a copy of the book, "What the Dairyman Wants to Know" waiting your name and address. Write today! We'll also send the names and addresses of Perfection owners near you. Why Milk By Hand? Users unanimously endorse Perfection.

Perfection Manufacturing Company

432 South Clinton St.
Syracuse, New York

2142 E. Hennepin Ave.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

**PERFECTION
MILKER**

For Farm Butter & Cheese Making HANSEN'S Dairy Preparations

PURE, concentrated, ready to use, absolutely reliable. Giving uniformity best results in the country's finest creameries and cheese factories.

For Cheese - Making: Hansen's Rennet Tablets, Junket Tablets (for Cottage Cheese), Cheese Color Tablets.

For Butter-Making: Hansen's Danish Butter Color (4 oz. and 1 oz. bottles), Hansen's Buttermilk Tablets or Lactic Ferment Culture for perfect ripening of cream for butter and milk for cheese and commercial buttermilk. Sold by drug and dairy supply stores, or direct by

Chr. Hansen's Laboratory, Inc.
Little Falls, N. Y.

Interesting treatise "The Story of Cheese" by
J. D. Frederiksen, free on request

The Engravings in The Countryman are made by the Ithaca Engraving Co.

First National Bank Building
ITHACA, N. Y.

Commercial Photographers, Designers, Photo-Engraved plates in one or more colors for all Printing Purposes, Electrotypes, Advertising.

We have earned a reputation for excellence of workmanship, time of delivery, and price.

**ARTISTIC SKILFUL
COMPETENT**

Under the Reading Lamp

(Continued from page 198)

of market horses and their subsequent service.

"Economy and efficiency have, therefore, ruled in the preparation of this subject-matter. The scope of the work outlined is too broad to admit of an extended discussion of all points referred to. Duplication of other texts has been avoided, as far as possible, while those phases of the subject that have received the least mention prior to this time have been most fully developed."

The book has been divided into four sections, the first three dealing with structure and function, types and breeds, and principles of breeding, while the fourth treats of the horse in service. The handling of the first three divisions is ample in detail and sufficiently broad. The last part is quite different from any book on the subject that we have seen, and is aptly named "The Horse in Service."

Besides discussing the relations between the horse and his master, the feeding and stable management, equitation, and equipment, there is a thoroughly modern consideration of the horse in markets and shows, ways and means of transporting all types of horses, and, lastly, the motor as a factor in equine affairs.

Productive Horse Husbandry is well illustrated and is written in a readable manner, not usually true of many more or less technical books.

J. R. F.

The Farm Home

(Continued from page 199)

mixed up, and passed around. Each person then has a certain length of time in which to write a verse that will answer the question and contain the word on his slips. The results will be highly entertaining and often a bit startling.

These are just a few of the many games that can be used in an evening.

Say Where You Saw It When You Write.

ARCADIAN

Sulphate of Ammonia

Quick Availability

Questions are sometimes asked regarding the speed of nitrification, or of the availability of *Sulphate of Ammonia*. Some, who have had no practical experience with this chemical, have been under the impression that the ammonia does not become available quickly enough for ammonia salts to be valuable for side dressing purposes, and that in the mixed fertilizer they should be used only in connection with nitrate salts.

To show the fallacy of such ideas, we present the conclusions given in "The Book of the Rothamsted Experiments" (1917) by A. D. Hall, late director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, England:

"If the results obtained on the drainage water from the manured plots be examined, it will be seen that nitrification of manures like ammonium salts is extremely rapid; if there is any percolation, nitrates begin to appear in the drainage water immediately after the application of manure. Even in autumn an application of ammonium salts is converted into nitrate in a very short time.

"On October 25th of that year, mixed ammonium salts were applied to plot 15 and plowed in. Heavy rain followed, so that on October 27th, the drain beneath the plot was running. It will be noticed that in the first runnings, ammonia was to be found. This is a very exceptional occurrence, but the large excess in which the chlorine was present in the water showed that the decomposition of the ammonium chloride and the retention of the ammonia by the soil had progressed considerably. Nitrification had also set in, since the earliest running contained nearly twice as much nitric nitrogen as was found in the sample taken a fortnight before the application of the manure. The proportion of nitrate continued to increase, and reached its maximum in the discharge three weeks later, by which

time the nitrification of the ammonium salts must have been far advanced towards completion." (page 233-234)

The nitrification of *Sulphate of Ammonia* is brought about by the same conditions of warmth and moisture that cause plant growth. The ammonia being held by the soil thus serves as a reservoir of plant food which is given up slightly ahead of the demands of the plant, a circumstance which assures an abundance of plant food with but little loss.

In the United States, Dr. Chas. D. Woods, director of the Maine Experiment Station, believing that *Sulphate of Ammonia* was not quickly available enough for the potatoes growing in the cold, late soils of Maine, undertook some experiments to prove that nitrates were necessary in the fertilizer. The results were entirely contrary to his expectations, however, and his conclusions are as follows:

"As the results for the five years tell the same story each year, the experiment will not be continued farther. In two of these years the seasons have been cold, and as unfavorable to bacterial action as is likely to occur. The supposed quicker acting nitrate of soda gave no better yields in those cold, unfavorable seasons than was had with *Sulphate of Ammonia* as the source of nitrogen." (Bulletin 277 Maine.)

In the light of such experimental results, and in view of the fact that farmers all over the world are using satisfactorily *Sulphate of Ammonia* as the side-dressing or top-dressing fertilizer where quick action is demanded, we feel justified in stating that the ammonia of *Sulphate of Ammonia* becomes available quickly enough for all crop demands regardless of seasonal conditions.

For information as to application of *Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia* write Desk No. 12.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK

Medina, Ohio
Berkeley, Cal.

The *Barnett* Company

Baltimore, Md.
Atlanta, Ga.

If you are not acquainted with some of them, you can find books describing any number of games in almost any library. Jessie Bancroft's book, "Games for Playground, Home, School, and Gymnasium," is excellent for this purpose.

Earning the Refreshments

Of course the party would not be complete without refreshments. And allow us to suggest that they be simple and not such as to require a great deal of preparation. Did you ever sit around a fireplace popping corn, toasting marshmallows, or cracking nuts and eating apples? And didn't you enjoy it more than when you sat at a table eating salad, sandwiches, and cake? You can have such things almost any day, but it isn't always that you can roast yourself while shaking the corn popper, and then ruin

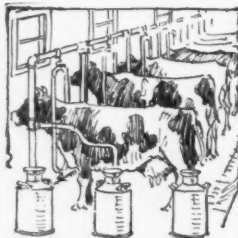
your thumb while cracking nuts with a hammer, or accumulating an amazing amount of stickiness and blackness while eating nice, black, puffy marshmallows. There is the real joy in such gatherings.

You will be surprised at the interest and enthusiasm shown by the youngsters, and the wholesome enjoyment they will receive. Once this sort of spirit is aroused, the get-together is sure to be a success.

Editorials

(Continued from page 200)

our hands twenty days before the date of issue, and all the material must be planned for long before that. Obviously, it is not always possible to have practical articles of a timely nature under such conditions.



DAIRYING PAYS

If You Feed

International Special Dairy Feed At the New Rock-bottom Price

We have slashed the prices on International Feeds both ways from the middle. Of course we are taking a loss, but we are ready to do this to play the game with the thousands of feeders who have so whole-

heartedly approved International Feeds for years.

Don't take the price drop in your dairy products too seriously. The cut we have made in price on International Special Dairy will allow you to feed it at the same old good margin of profit. Same feed, same quality, at a smashing drop in price.



International Special Dairy Feed Is Guaranteed

to produce more milk than any other feed of similar analysis. You should get two more quarts of milk per day from each cow.

Remember that this feed is priced down to produce milk at a profit on the prices you secure. Write us direct for full information if you have no International dealer near you.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED—A live agent can quickly sell several cars of feed in each vicinity at this new, low price. Write for details.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR FEED CO.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Mills at Minneapolis and Memphis

Say Where You Saw It When You Write



Health Conditions a Big Factor

The Quaker Oats Co.

Gentlemen—I must say to you frankly that in my letter to you concerning feeding of Holstein Friesian Cows on my Arden Farms, I overlooked the most important factor, which I wished to bring out. I do not believe in a high protein ration. After the experience I have had, it is my judgment that breeders do not place enough importance upon the maintenance part of the ration of a cow. To secure a maximum yearly production means that a cow must be kept in good physical condition, nothing must be done to tear down the structure. It is my judgment that too much protein is injurious. There is good chance for argument as to just how much protein a cow should have, but I do not wish to engage in a discussion of the fine points, but I believe that a small amount of protein is better than too much, if one expects to have cows go on year after year and maintain their good health and produce their maximum of butter and milk. We mix most of our feed ourselves with the exception of SCHUMACHER FEED and BIG "Q" DAIRY RATION, with which we have been very successful.

ARDEN FARMS, St. Paul, Minn.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) J. M. HACKNEY.

SCHUMACHER FEED AND BIG "Q" DAIRY RATION

Wherever SCHUMACHER FEED and BIG "Q" DAIRY RATION are used you will find a herd that produces to the satisfaction of the owner. Holsteins—Jerseys—Guernseys—cows of every breed alike testify to the value of these result-producing feeds. 36 of the World's Champion Dairy Cows have made their wonderful records with the aid of these feeds.

Fed in combination they make an ideal ration—one which you can readily regulate as to amount of protein and carbohydrate content to suit the needs of each individual cow. Their palatability, high digestibility, variety and bulk, induce cows to eat heartily and produce *freely*. With SCHUMACHER FEED as the maintenance part and BIG "Q" as the protein part, you have a ration that will give you maximum long time milk production and ideal health conditions in your herd. A few weeks trial will convince you. Order from your dealer. If he can't supply you, be sure to write us.

The Quaker Oats Company

Address: Chicago, U. S. A.

(115-5)

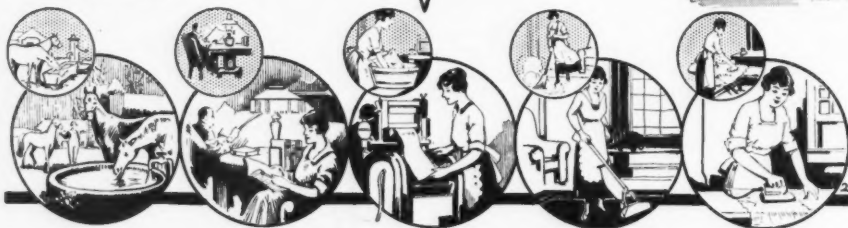
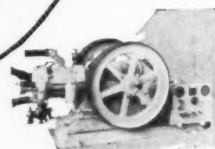
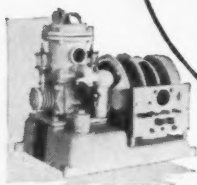


Tell Advertisers Who Introduced You.



SWARTZ-LIGHT

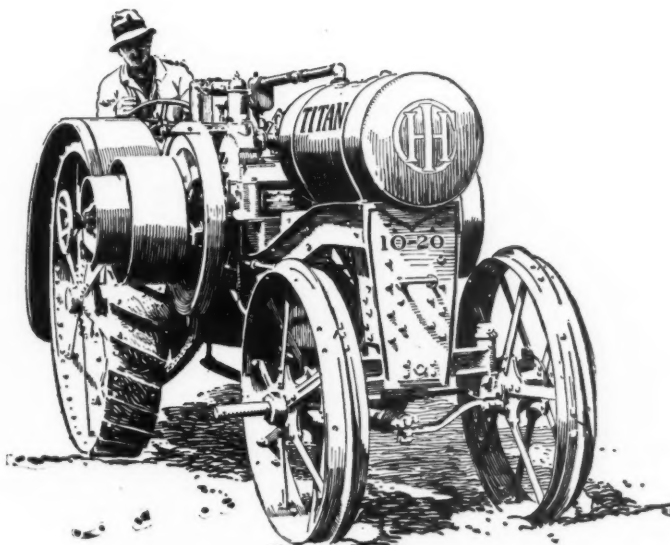
"It Saves Mother"



SWARTZ ELECTRIC CO.

Factory at Speedway

— Branch 5 N. Meridan St.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



TITAN 10-20

This practical favorite among tractors has long aided industriously in the cause of good American farming and it has gained as great a popularity across boundaries and oceans as well. Since the first Titan went out to the fields five years ago, the farming world has invested over seventy million dollars in Titan 10-20 tractors. No other 3-plow tractor has approached such a record as this.

Entering into 1921, this Company has affected arrangements which include provision for time payment and price reduction guarantees in the sale of its tractors. Prospective Titan owners will be glad to have the assurance of this benefit and safeguard during the present period of uncertainty. Details may be had by application to any International dealer or by letter from the address below.

Farmers who believe in the money value of high standards in agriculture, as this Company believes in manufacturing standards based on quality, will be helping to build higher the achievement of Titan in 1921.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

CHICAGO

OF AMERICA INC.

U S A

92 Branch Houses in the United States

Say Where You Saw It When You Write.

The Countryman Folks

expect to see you all during
Farmers' Week, February 14-19, 1921.

Our Advertising Folks

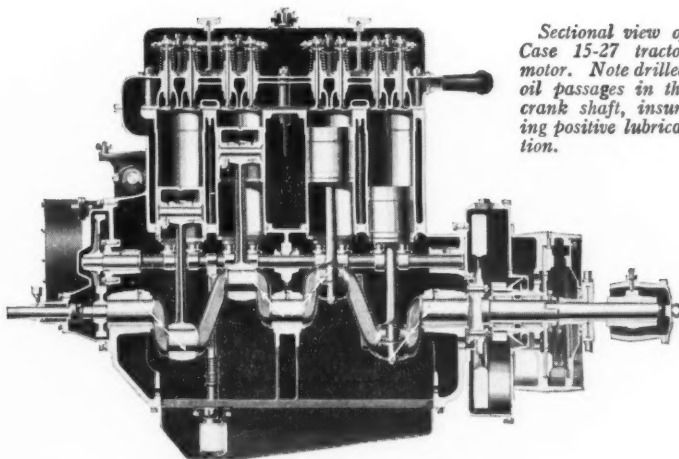
will have ready in our office a
display of their wares, or at least
an abundance of material describing them.

Consider Yourself

invited to come in and look around.
You'll find it a good place for a breathing spell,
away from the madding crowd.

And Now that the Furnace Gives Heat

make use of our office while
the good warmth lasts.



Sectional view of Case 15-27 tractor motor. Note drilled oil passages in the crank shaft, insuring positive lubrication.

The First Consideration

The engine of course, is the heart of a tractor. Upon it depends, largely, the functioning of the entire tractor. The engine, therefore, should be the first consideration in judging a tractor.

Case Kerosene Tractors are equipped with Case-built, four-cylinder, valve-in-head, vertical engines mounted crosswise on the main frame. Practical experiments and field experience have proved that this type of motor is by far the most advantageous for heavy-duty field work, both from the standpoint of power and economy. Being mounted crosswise on the frame permits the use of simplified all-spur-gear transmission—a straight line drive that delivers the highest percentage of motor power to the drawbar. Removable cylinder barrels add years to the life of the motor—in fact, make possible renewal of cylinders, after long usage, at small cost.

Every detail of engine design and construction in Case Kerosene Tractors has been planned and executed on this same basis of economy, power and long life.

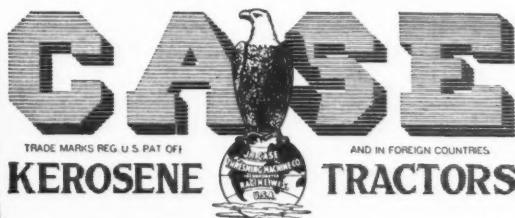
J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY

Dept. A 302

RACINE,

WISCONSIN

CASE-ON TOP SINCE 1842



This is No. 1 of a series of brief treatises covering correct tractor design and construction. Keep a complete file for future reference. Students interested in tractor engineering are invited to visit the Case factories at Racine and learn the details of tractor construction at first hand.

You, reader of this page

are likely to be among
the regular visitors
who get new inspirations
and who renew old friendships

at Farmers Week.

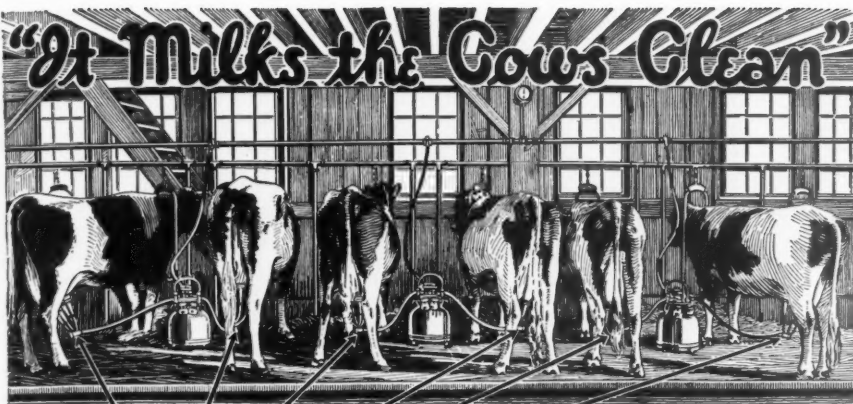
The College welcomes you back;
but it ventures to hope
that you will act
as a Committee of One
to invite

a brand-new visitor

who will profit by
the program of events
for all the family

Farmers' Week at Cornell
February 14-19, 1921

New York State College of Agriculture
Ithaca, N. Y.



Hard and Easy Milkers Are All the Same to the Burrell



THE Burrell Milker maintains a definite relation between the amount of milk flowing and the amount of suction in the teat cups. With any easy milker or during the main part of the milking, when the milk is flowing freely, the amount of suction is automatically decreased. With a hard milker or at the end of the milking, when milk is flowing less freely, the amount of suction is automatically increased.

The Burrell Automatic Controller is an exclusive Burrell feature. It adapts the strength of the vacuum suck to the needs

of the individual cow. By means of its constant air relief, the Automatic Controller regulates the vacuum suck so that when milk is flowing freely there is less suck on the teat and when milk is flowing less freely there is more suck on the teat.

This feature of the Burrell explains why "It Milks the Cows Clean." There are many other advantages which you should know about—among them the Burrell Universal Teat Cup, the Burrell Positive Relief Pulsator, and the Burrell Moisture Trap. All are exclusive Burrell features.

Write today for complete information about the Burrell Milker. Tell us how many cows you have and why you are not already milking by machine. Use the coupon below.

D. H. BURRELL & CO. INC.

Little Falls

New York

TRADE MARK

BURRELL

B - L - K

MILKER

(Clip Coupon Here)

D. H. BURRELL & CO., INC., LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

Gentlemen: I have _____ milking cows. I am not now milking by machine because _____

(number)

I want you to send me your booklet and complete information about the Burrell Milker and tell me why "It Milks the Cows Clean."

Name _____

P. O. _____

State _____

This Picture Shows You



how to turn
around on skis

But you can't try the
trick without skis



We have the skis for
you in a big assort-
ment of models and
prices



We have a complete
line of equipment for
all winter sport



Skates
Skating Shoes
Hockey Outfits
Toboggans
Moccasins
Snowshoes
Ski Poles
Ski Harnesses
Basketball Equipment

MAIL ORDERS
PROMPTLY FILLED

Treman, King & Company
Ithaca, N. Y.

Tell Advertisers Who Introduced You.

Devoted to
Local
Happenings

The Campus Countryman

Around the
Top of
"The Hill"

Volume II

January, 1921

Number 4

Six Chosen for the Twelfth Eastman Stage

Women Fail to Place in Second Try-Out—G. A. Everitt Glad He Wasn't Judge

As a result of the second try-out held December 13 six speakers and an alternate have been selected to comprise the twelfth Eastman Stage, to be held on Friday evening of Farmers' Week, February 18. Those chosen are:

L. K. Elmhirst, '21, B. A. Jennings, '21, A. C. Lechler, '21, R. L. Hahn, '22, E. A. Perregeaux, '23, E. S. Cook, '24, and F. H. Bond, '22, alternate. Last year's competition was the first one since 1914 which did not have a woman speaker. Once again we find that although three girls survived the preliminary trial, they were eliminated in the second try-out.

Survival of the Fittest

These six speakers are the survivors of over sixty competitors. The preliminary trial was also held on December 3, and twenty undergraduates were retained for the second competition, when they were given four minutes to present some country life subject. By far the largest number of the speakers dwelt upon marketing and co-operation as being the two biggest problems confronting the American farmer.

The judges for the preliminary trial were O. W. Smith and R. A. Mordoff. Doctor Betten, and Professors Bristow Adams and Montgomery Robinson made the decision in the second try-out.

The competition was established as the result of a gift of A. R. Eastman, of Waterville, of three thousand dollars in Liberty Bonds, the income of which is devoted to the prizes for this stage. The first prize is one hundred dollars and the second one twenty dollars.

Not Much of a Joke

All of the speakers labored under more or less of a nervous strain, they were somewhat tense, and very little humor or other lightening influence was injected into the speeches. In spite of that, there was a wealth of really excellent material, competition was keen, and the speakers had a very good grasp of their subjects. Professor Everitt, who heard all the speeches, said at the end that he didn't envy the

Undergraduate Organizations Pledge Absolute Support to Make Honor System Live

Prominent undergraduate organizations in the College of Agriculture have recently felt it necessary to publicly declare their sentiments with reference to the Honor System. All have stated that they will uphold absolutely all the provisions of the System, that they will report all cases of cheating to the Student Honor Committee, and that they will strive to the best of their abilities to make the Honor System a living thing in undergraduate life in the College of Agriculture. The names of these organizations follow:

Alpha Gamma Rho Fraternity
Class of 1924
Friggae Fylgae
Heb-Sa
Helios
Omicron Nu
Round-Up Club
Stone Club

Judges who faced the task of picking the winners, and characteristically remarked that he "wouldn't want the job for any amount of money; no sir, not even for a thousand dollars."

Bristow Adams to Design Ag Almanac at Capitol

Professor Bristow Adams, chief of the publications department of the College, left for Washington for the period of the Christmas holidays in response to a personal request made to Dean Mann by Secretary of Agriculture E. T. Meredith.

The secretary plans a unique almanac of agriculture, and asked that Professor Adams design and compile it. Because of heavy work here in connection with publicity plans for Farmers' Week, and because of classes, it was thought at first that it would be impossible to comply with Secretary Meredith's request. However, when Mr. Meredith put it on the basis not only of an official duty, but as a personal favor, Dean Mann was willing to concede the precedence of the Federal work.

It is expected that Professor Adams will be back to take up his work here shortly after the holidays. Nevertheless, Neighbor B. A. had to miss both Christmas and New Year's days at home.

Alumnus Urges Us to Uphold Honor System

Gordon D. Cooper, '07, Believes Abandoning Honor System Would Harm Reputation

A very timely letter was recently received from an alumnus of this college of the class of 1907, Gordon D. Cooper, president of the Agricultural Association at the time the Honor System was adopted. The letter, which was addressed to the editor of THE COUNTRYMAN, follows:

"I notice in recent issues of The Countryman that there is some question of whether or not to keep the honor system. As president of the Agricultural Assembly at the time the honor system was adopted, in 1907 (if my memory for dates is still good), I am much interested in the fact that there can be any question of retaining it. I should say that to give up any sort of an honor system would be a backward step. We had a hard fight to introduce it. I could not see then and I cannot see now how any fair minded person can oppose an honor system in toto. There may be things in the present honor system which are objectionable, but those could be eliminated or changed.

"I agree with your editorial in the December issue regarding the sort of publicity which the University and the College are getting, and I am sure that no friend of the University, and especially no alumnus would care to see the Associated Press spread broadcast the news that Cornell students had abandoned an honor system. Looking at such a situation solely from a cold, business standpoint, how many employers do you think would feel inclined favorably toward employing someone who could not be trusted not to cheat in an examination? Of course, nobody believes any large proportion of Cornell students are cheaters, but a man who even looks with tolerance upon another who cheats is not going to get very far in the modern business world.

"I would regard the abandonment of the honor system as a calamity, and hope that you will lend every effort to prevent such an act. If there is anything I can do to assist in this matter, I trust you will call upon me."

Mr. Cooper, who is a landscape architect with offices in Cleveland, Ohio, graduated from the College in 1907 with the degree of bachelor of science in agriculture.

Very Few Stay Away From Second Assembly

Folks on Top of Hill Enjoy Get-together

As the poster said, everybody met everybody else at the second Ag. get-together in Roberts Hall on the evening of December 2. The hall was crowded to capacity, tho not so much so as at the first assembly.

W. N. Giles, Master of the New York State Grange, spoke at length on the work of that organization, emphasizing its patriotic inception and its part in reconstruction work. Particularly has the Grange existed for service for the good of the world. The speaker was generously applauded.

J. L. Dickinson, '21, president of the Agricultural Association and chairman of the assembly, then read two resolutions pledging absolute support of the honor system existing in the College. One resolution was from Alpha Gamma Rho Fraternity, and the other was a joint one from Heb-Sa and Helios, senior honorary societies in the College of Agriculture.

Music Galore

Now, while the evening was still in the shank, so to speak, along came the Foresters to entertain us with stunts, some musical, others not so musical. Two of the boys whiled away the minutes in short order with music from a banjo and mandolin. Their deftness brought them repeated encores, notwithstanding that they smoked leaves in powerful corncob pipes, and drank voluminously and voluptuously from a dark, brown bottle whenever the chance presented itself.

And then came the two brethren with the harmonicas. They played enthusiastically and with a vigor that was wonderful to watch. But, insult upon insult, they played that old standby so often executed in late years by the R. O. T. C. band. We don't know the name of it, but it is a march of some kind. Nevertheless, the crowd forgave them for this, and cheered long and wildly.

The entertainment ended with singing by a group of seven Foresters, who sang of rum and many other interesting things. There was also some clever dialect, mostly Italian, between songs. And, as always, being an Ag crowd and not in the least afraid of expressing their true feelings, the folks applauded for more.

Struggle Much Enjoyed

The dance over in Dom Eoon closed the evening's festivities. Possibly one or two more could have gotten on that dance floor, but we gravely doubt it. It might be well to use the top of the piano for dancing in the future, or else suspend the orchestra outside the window on a scaffold. Still and all, no casualties were reported, and everybody looked happy.

HELIOS

The following seniors have been elected to Helios, senior honorary society in the College of Agriculture:

H. S. Aldrich, J. B. Bennett, H. R. Curran, R. C. Dikeman, W. J. Dock-erill, E. T. Drake, L. K. Elmhirst, J. L. Ensign, O. E. Everitt, H. C. Grinnell, A. M. Hayes, J. S. Kirk- endall, F. J. McAllister, J. G. McGahan, E. D. Merrill, J. S. Nicholson, R. J. Quackenbush, C. C. Ross, P. D. Rupert, W. H. Simonsen, Bernard Smit, C. T. Sweeney, F. R. Undritz, L. S. West, F. A. Wickes, J. E. Wilson.

be expected to read any parts in the play or to do any acting, but merely to give any declamation or reading with which they may be familiar. Those who seem adapted to the parts in the play will be given subsequent trials at which they will be asked to read some of the roles.

The cast of the play includes parts for five men and five women. It is hoped that it will be possible to pick three complete casts, as has been successfully done with several previous Kermis plays. Further information about the competition can be obtained from Professor M. V. Atwood '10, at his office, Roberts 23.

Four Ag Men Sail For England with Squad

Four of the seven men composing the Cross Country squad, which met Oxford and Cambridge on the Rochampton course, England, are Ag students. They are: Captain J. L. Dickinson, '21, C. C. Carter, '22, N. P. Brown, '21, and R. E. Brown, '22.

Professor James E. Rice Goes to Hague September 6-13 for World Poultry Congress

Professor James E. Rice of the department of poultry husbandry is chairman of the organization committee of the American Council of the World Poultry Congress which is to be held at the Hague, September 6-13, 1921. No other affair of the kind has ever been held. It was originally planned for 1916, but was postponed on account of the war. World poultry problems will be discussed, and exhibits of important phases of the poultry industry will be displayed.

The American Council of the World Poultry Congress is made up of one delegate from each of ten prominent national poultry organizations. It is planned to finance the work either by private contributions or by government appropriations, as is being done in other countries. The American exhibit will pertain to poultry supplies, poultry production and marketing, and educational activities.

Kermis Play Contest Won by R. B. Corbett '22

Cast of Characters for "The Decision" Picked Soon

The play submitted by R. B. Corbett '22 has been awarded first prize of \$50 in the Kermis play competition, as a result of the decision of the faculty committee. Seven plays were submitted in the competition which ended November 27.

The name of Corbett's play is "The Decision." It is a drama depicting the troubles of a young couple who, having acquired a farm, face discouraging financial conditions as a result of unwise legislation in regard to the purchase of and payment for farms. The plot of the play hinges upon the faults of the Farm Loan Act which is now in force.

Three other contributions received honorable mention by the judging committee. A. M. McDonald, '21, was the author of one of these, Miss A. C. Carlson, '23, and Philip Wake-ly, '22, were the joint authors of a second, and C. W. TenEyck and J. T. Owens, both graduate students, wrote the third. The competition was open to all the students in the College of Agriculture.

The play will be given for the entertainment of the Farmers' Week guests in February. Preparations for the production of the play will be in the hands of Professor Everett of the department of extension teaching.

Trials for Parts January 7

The preliminary trials for parts in the play will be held in Roberts Hall assembly at 7:30 o'clock on the evening of Friday, January 7, and Wednesday, January 12. At these try-outs the competitors will not

Already eighteen nations are planning to take part in the congress. A detailed program may be secured by writing to the secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators, W. A. Lippincott, Manhattan, Kan. The plans for the congress include addresses by persons from each country represented. Papers will be prepared and included in the report of proceedings.

Any individual representing any organization engaged in poultry production, distribution, or education may attend the congress. It will pay well in money, education, or inspiration. Expenses for the trip will vary from \$500 to \$1000, according to the length of time spent. Most persons are planning to spend a month. Sight-seeing trips of great interest are being arranged for the delegates, and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance from the United States.



Richard of Dom Econ, Evidently Still Able to Sit Up and Take Notice

Prodigy of Dom Econ Keeps Well Informed

But Dickie Hesitates to Speak Mind with "Mothers" Around

Looking carefully around to see that there were no fellows near to see him, the daring reporter for the Campus Countryman sallied forth one afternoon in order to interview the boy prodigy, Dickie Domecon. Silently gathering himself together on the steps of the Home Economic Lodge, our reporter knocked at the door. Asked by a young lady as to what his mission was, he mumbled something about interviewing the one and only. Of course, being one of Dickie's "mothers," she led him right in to the sacred parlor, where he was confronted by Richard, six or seven of his "mothers," and much embarrassment. Trying not to look any more foolish than he naturally does, our brave inquisitor breathed deeply and started interviewing.

"Richard, my boy, (business of talking paternally), what has been your reaction on this recent co-ed agitation?"

Dickie looked thoughtful for a moment and then broke into a broad grin, incidentally waving his hands apologetically as if to say: "Well, you know you've got me there, old man. Surrounded by these girls as I am here, a fellow has to be really a bit polite." We shall have to get Dickie alone some time and talk to him about the subject.

"And have you had much time to think over the discussions that have been going on around the Hill about probation, and about the honor system?" asked the interviewer.

Here Dickie inserted a thumb into his mouth to connote deep concentration. From the outburst of language that followed the reporter gathered that Dickie's only concern about probation was lest some of his favorite "mothers" be temporarily removed. He expressed himself as being in some doubt about the efficacy of the honor system, alleging that several times recently he was quite sure that he had not received all the milk due him, and that he knew that someone had swiped a carrot the other night.

Lives on Prune Juice

When Dickie gave signs of being slightly bored, our walking questionnaire turned for information to some of the mothers. These announced in a very scientific manner that the baby was getting his full sixteen hours of sleep a day, and that the chief article of diet at that time was prune juice. We ourselves would have relished the sleep, but we inwardly thanked the Fates for being over the prune juice age. The talkers went on to say that Dickie walked up and down stairs, and so on, but that was a bit too much for us. Whereupon we announced that Dickie "surely had beautiful red hair." Result: a dead silence. Then one of the ladies remarked casually: "Well, is that so objectionable?"

Looking carefully around once

James Company Offers Prizes for Barn Plans

The James Company, manufacturers of sanitary barn equipment, in an effort to create greater interest in the proper design and arrangement of modern dairy barns, has offered the "James Way" prizes for the best plans made by students of the agricultural schools of New York State. There are three distinct competitions for these prizes: the local, state and inter-school. The local contest is held providing there are six or more entries from any one school. In the local contest at Cornell last year the prizes were awarded as follows:

First prize of twenty dollars to C. H. Turnbull; second prize of ten dollars to E. L. Plass; third prize of five dollars to D. B. Perrine; honorable mention to A. B. Thomson. In addition, a medal was given to each successful contestant.

In the state contest, the first prize plan from each school is entered. Last year C. H. Turnbull of Cornell captured the first prize of \$100, a second prize of \$50 went to J. B. Ritsert, Syracuse, and the third prize of \$25 to Orville Drumm, Cobleskill. The awards were made at a meeting in Albany by the chief architect for the James Manufacturing Company, the state architect of New York State, and the state's assistant commissioner of agriculture.

In connection with the state individual contest, an annual school competition between the agricultural institutions of the state is arranged, the four prize winning

plans from each school marked according to their individual grading, and the school having the highest average is presented with a silver cup. When won three times by any one school this cup becomes the permanent property of that institution.

The rules governing the contest are such as to give the student contestant ample opportunity to demonstrate his initiative, and to give him freedom in design, size, and arrangement. It is expected that the prize will become an annual affair marked by keen competition.

Further information regarding the details of this contest may be obtained from Doctor Betten, or directly from the Department of Educational Service, James Manufacturing Company, Elmira, N. Y.

HEB-SA

The following seniors have been elected to Heb-Sa, senior honorary society in the College of Agriculture:

N. P. Brown, M. W. Fry, J. B. Palmer, S. A. Perrine, E. L. Rich, Jr., W. W. Simonds, W. S. Wadsworth.

more, our reporter's sixth sense told him that things were not so well suited for an interview as he had thought, for this lady's hair was a bit of a reddish tinge itself.

And then Dickie yawned, and the daring reporter made his exit, not stumbling over more than five chairs on the way out. But he did get out.

THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN

Devoted to Neighborhood Happenings at the Top of "The Hill"

Published on the first of each month during the school year by THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Inc. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue. Say what you want and sign it, indicating whether you want your real name used, or another one.

JACK FLEMIN, Editor

Vol. II January 1921

To the Faculty

We, among many others, have talked and stewed considerably all this term about the honor system. The student honor committee has not been asleep at the switch during this time, and, after several meetings, has decided to recommend the following five suggestions to the faculty meeting to be held early in this month:

First, that there be printed at the top of each question paper the words, "Examination held under the Honor System";

Second, that each student's examination book be signed as taken under the honor system;

Third, that the personnel of the student honor committee be changed so as to include representatives of the freshman and sophomore classes;

Fourth, that a card be placed in every lecture or class room in the College stating: "Examinations taken in this room will be held under the Honor System";

Fifth, that students be allowed to speak briefly in the class rooms in order to thoroughly acquaint the whole undergraduate body with the practical workings of the honor system.

Meanwhile, members of the Committee have interviewed folks on the faculty, and have found them willing almost without exception to support the honor system and give it a fair trial. And we feel sure that both faculty and students will express their unanimous opinion in favor of actively continuing the system when the vote is taken at the end of this term.

Praise for the Frosh

Folks, we must all admit that the freshman class of the College of Agriculture is playing the game well when it comes to proving its own spirit and initiative. Recently this class staged a get-together all its own, one that was well attended and wholly enjoyed. First came their business meeting,

then a talk by a member of the honor committee, some singing of a very enthusiastic nature, and, eventually, the dance. (And it would seem that even our guileless and tender frosh are adepts at the terpsichorean art.) But most important of all was the passing of the resolution pledging their support of the honor system. That can not help but bring encouragement to those who desire to vitalize student honor and get rid of the pussy-footed brethren in the congregation on the top of the Hill.

A Saving Sense of Humor

There are those who see wonderful possibilities for humor in a funeral; others, oddly enough, feel that the merry jest is a bit out of place upon such an occasion. But most of us believe a touch of whimsicality, of spontaneous, unforced good humor to be a saving grace upon all normal occasions, excepting, of course, funerals and final examinations.

And so we felt that humor was the quality entirely absent from any of the speeches at the second try-out for the Eastman stage. Not that we expected every speaker to begin his remarks with a reliable and trustworthy parlor joke; far be it from us to advocate any such radical procedure. Some there were who could not have effectively "put across" humor in any form; one would scarcely expect it of them. But most of them, being normal human beings, could have brought out the human side of their subjects by the use of homely, whimsical illustrations, not calculated necessarily to induce horse guffaws, but rather to create sympathetic hearers. Popular appeal is worth cultivating when one has a message to convey.

Pardon us for seeming hypercritical, but this lack of humor made a lasting impression on many of those who heard the speeches. Everyone realizes the practical difficulties, and the feelings of incompleteness inexperienced speakers go thru in facing an audience, especially when there is the element of competition predominating. Under such circumstances humor is more apt to emanate from the feet and hands than from the brain.

A Correction

In our December number we announced the preparation of an advanced study course in farm management by Doctor C. E. Ladd. That part of it was all right, but the rest of the notice wasn't. We referred to the course as a bulletin, which it is not. Information has come to us since that it is a real correspondence course, based on Warren's book. It is free to all residents of New York, and students' papers are marked as they progress by members of the staff here in the College.

There are some pre-requisites to the course, so that those who are interested in studying farm management at home had best write to the Supervisor, Cornell Farm Study Courses, College of Agriculture, for complete information.

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

So far as we know the Indian Shorthorns, in our midst have scalped no one, nor do they travel around the campus with that tommy-hawk-in-my-back-pocket look. But all of them are not quite sure as to what some of the courses taught include. When one of the girls was asked where all the boys were, she said that they were over "being extended." Naturally a bit puzzled, the questioner wanted further details. And the darkness became light in the answer: "Oh, they're over there in Roberts Hall with Professor Everett in his extensioning course."

One or two of our Arts visitors at the Ag Assembly called the performance "wet." (Nauseating and sickening as the word "wet" is, we were forced to publish it as being a characteristic expression.) Well, folks, if to be human is to be "wet," we'll cheerfully inform our Artesian brothers that we have tied rocks around our necks and are resting peacefully in the deepest part of the Atlantic.

"I love to watch a rooster crow; He's like so many men I know; Who brag and bluster, snort and shout, And beat their manly chests without The first damn thing to crow about."

—A. Non.

The last thing we would do in this column would be to become personal, but we can't help giving honorable mention the fact that E.D. himself paid his respects to us and ours in this humble shack not so long ago. Altho coming clear from the dunes of Springfield, Massachusetts, he was able to gambol gaily into town, occupy our hoary Morris chair, and smoke his vile tobacco in his Sampsonian pipe. Only one thing marred his visit—he refused to wear his red (and no ordinary red, either) necktie.

Some of our neighbors over in Ag Chem have unique ideas about animal husbandry. When some untutored brother asked one of them just what a hothouse lamb consisted of, the chemist knowingly replied that it was "nothing but a young sheep raised under glass."

Dickie Domecon isn't the only concern on the campus, not by a full jug. Glista Ernestine is also causing worry. The old lady has such a low, pendulous udder that the milker milks her out into a pie-tin, with a possibility of having to resort to blotting paper shortly. Someone up there in Forestry suggested that the critter be taken to some sort of a roundhouse affair, where Ernestine could be asked to stand over one of the pits, allowing the milker to get below her and milk her with comparative ease and comfort.

E. D.

AG ATHLETICS

The intercollegiate athletic season has started off with Ag. well in the lead. The soccer team, lead by Miles Fry, finished second in the league, being defeated only by Chemistry after a hard fight. Even in this game the Ag. team was leading at half time, but a couple of fouls gave Chemistry a lead which could not be overcome. The others on the team were: R. B. Hine, W. W. Simond, B. A. Jennings, J. A. Groenewald, R. W. Axt, E. B. Giddings, C. J. Little, D. L. Wickham, L. M. Shepard, and B. E. Trowbridge.

The Ag. cross country team easily won first honors in the intercollegiate race on November 20. Captain Gordon was the individual winner, and he was followed by Morrison, Foster, Buhl, Vandevort, Stratton, and Mack. Mechanical Engineering, which took second in the run, had more than twice the number of points that Ag. had.

The basketball team has so far won two games and lost none, the first being by forfeit, and the second a decisive victory over Law. The real strength of the team is not known, but with the following men the prospects look bright: Capt. E. P. Lechler, J. M. Cowan, C. H. Barnard, E. C. P. Sanger, J. F. Harriot, and D. J. Wickham. Since the season has just begun, there is still opportunity for anyone to try out for the team.

There is soon to be a meeting of the intercollegiate athletic directors to arrange an intercollegiate hockey schedule. All men who can skate should try out for the college team, for it affords a chance to win a shingle, and it adds points toward the intercollegiate banner.

H. B. G.

AN HUS

Professor Savage attended a meeting of the American Society of Animal Production at Chicago on November 26 and 27 at which twenty-two institutions in the United States and Canada were represented by animal husbandry teachers. Professor Savage has been secretary of this society for the past three years and at the recent meeting he was elected vice-president for the coming year.

At a meeting of the association of feed control officials of the United States held in Washington November 18 and 19, Doctor Maynard represented this college. He also occupied a prominent part in the program, giving a paper on "The Utilization of Low Grade Feeding Materials."

Neighbors Hinman and Knapp and twenty-one students taking course 12, Meat and Meat Products, made the required inspection trip to Buffalo on December 5, 6, and 7.

Cornell Fruit Judging Team Wins Second Place at Collegiate Contest

Cornell University was represented in the Intercollegiate Fruit Judging contest held at Columbus, Ohio, by a team consisting of L. H. Phelps, E. Prentiss, F. S. Howlett, and P. D. Rupert, alternate. The contest was held in connection with the annual meeting of the American Pomological Society and the Ohio State Fruit Show. Teams representing the agricultural colleges of Iowa, Massachusetts, Ontario, and Ohio State University, were also entered in the contest which took place December 3 at the Ohio State Fair Grounds.

Eighteen varieties of apples, each variety consisting of three plates, made up a contest lasting more than four hours. The judges were the coaches of the five teams, with Professor Rees representing Cornell. Out of a total possible score of 10,800, Ohio State University was first with 9442, Cornell a very close second with 9269, Massachusetts third, Iowa fourth and Ontario fifth. The highest individual scorer, a man from Ohio State, made 3283 out of a possible 3600, while the highest Cornell man made fourth place with a score of 3143.

The winning team received a large cup to be kept for one year. This contest will be an annual event and is expected to draw fruit judging teams from every large agricultural college in the East and Central West. Competitions will be held next fall for the Cornell team, and any information will be gladly given by inquiry at the pomology departmental offices.

Rochester Show Coming

The pomology department will pay the expenses of three or four men to the annual meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society to be held in Rochester in the middle of January. These men will judge the fruit along with Professor Rees, and will thus get a great deal of practical experience in fruit judging and identification. They will be able also to study the various packs of fruit put up by the numerous exhibitors.

The New England packing house, Klincks, and the J. C. Doyle plant were visited, and the entire meat packing process was followed from the time the cattle entered the yards until the meat was ready for the retail market. On Tuesday the crowd were guests at a luncheon given by the Doyle plant management. Considerable notice was taken of the welfare department for employees, including a playground, rest room, auditorium, and cafeteria. After the inspection work had been completed, the "gang" attended the Livestock Show, where a good display of choice individuals and lot shipments were shown.

Under the direction of Doctor V. S. Wende, federal inspector of the Buffalo district, a display of condemnatory diseases found in beef animals was prepared by Doc-

CLUB NOTES

The Cornell section of the American Pomological Society is composed of all persons interested in fruit growing from both the commercial and amateur point of view. Discussions pertinent to horticulture will be held at the meetings which come once a month. All paid-up members will receive the annual reports and special bulletins of the American Pomological Society, of which Doctor L. H. Bailey is president.

A joint meeting of the Poultry Association and the poultry short course students was held December 9. H. G. F. Hamann was elected president; Esther Cornwall, vice-president; P. O. Christman, secretary; and M. A. Kolheler, treasurer. Professor Benjamin spoke on the standardization of egg grades. A debate between the short course and regular students was won by the short course students, who supported the following proposition: "Resolved, that a man with a high school training and \$1500 should take a short course rather than a four year course." Two girls from the Ithaca Conservatory of Music gave several selections. The serving of refreshments ended the program for the evening.

After several previous postponements, the Round-Up Club dance was held in Dom Econ on Friday evening, December 3. A full five piece orchestra furnished the music and those present surely had no complaint for lack of "jazz." Although only twenty couples attended, the dance was none the less enjoyable, and the smallness of the crowd presented a welcome antithesis to the jammed hall at the Ag. Assembly dance held the previous evening.

The club is making extensive plans to make their Farmers' Week Livestock Show the best ever. Twenty different classes have been opened in the livestock fitting competition, many of which are already filled completely. The cups and medals awarded to the successful contestants are being ordered, and the lists of prizes are undoubtedly well worth the effort necessary to obtain the award.

At a recent meeting, talks were given on the International Livestock Show by the various members of the club who had been to Chicago. The previous week Mr. Allen spoke on advanced registry testing as supervised by the College. Apples and doughnuts always occupy a conspicuous role in the evenings' entertainments, and the health of some of the more indulgent members is apt to be seriously threatened if their fondness for the forbidden fruit persists the remainder of the year.

tor Jackson, a graduate of the Veterinary College. Doctor Dunleah, inspector at Klincks and also a graduate of the Veterinary College, showed the party thru that plant.

DOM ECON

Professor Blanche Hazard, in charge of the work relating to industrial relationships of women, recently returned from a trip to Mooseheart, Ill. Professor Hazard was invited to inspect the institution and to make a report to the Board of Governors in regard to the status of the vocational work in home economics there. Mooseheart is doing splendid work in caring for and training nine hundred orphans between five and eighteen years of age. The children are given a cultural as well as a vocational education. Professor Hazard believes that fields of this kind offer unusual opportunities to graduates in home economics.

Professor Lucile Brewer is spending her annual vacation at her home in Gordon, Nebraska. She expects to return to Cornell in time for Farmers' Week.

Miss Anna Hunn of Ithaca has been appointed instructor in household management. Miss Hunn was a member of the staff from 1912 to 1918 as manager of the cafeteria and instructor in institutional management. She left Cornell in 1918 to be in Washington with the Food Administration and returned to us in February, 1919, as subject matter specialist in extension. In November, 1919, Miss Hunn went to Rochester to establish a cafeteria in the Powers Hotel. She resigned her position as manager of the Power Hotel cafeteria last August.

Professor Hazard attended the Fifth Industrial Safety Congress of New York State which met under the auspices of the State Industrial Commission in Syracuse, December 7-8. The aim of the congress is to secure greater protection for men and women in industry.

Bula Ava Jacobs, Verna Henry, and Inez Blackchief, representing the Onondaga, Tuscarora, and Seneca Indians, are enrolled for the winter course in home economics. These young women were chosen by the nations they represent because of their especially high qualifications in scholarship and leadership. After completing their work here they will return to their people on the reservation to teach them how to become better homemakers and to hold up higher ideals of home life.

EXTENSION

Professor H. E. Babcock of the extension department spoke at the annual meeting of the State Federation of County Farm Bureau Associations at Syracuse, December 1. He warned those present that "The wheel of agricultural advancement has stopped after seven years' progress." This condition has been brought about by falling prices, Professor Babcock states: "It is up to the individual farmer. It is

College Announces Competition for Most Attractive Photos of Farm Home Surroundings

The College of Agriculture has announced a competition to consist of photographs of the most attractive rural exteriors and interiors, of pleasant farm homes, their interiors and their surroundings. Any resident of the state is eligible to enter such photographic views, all to be mounted as prescribed and sent to the College before January 15.

The entire collection will be judged by a committee selected from the college of architecture, the department of landscape art, and the school of home economics, at Cornell University. If the competition proves successful, the winning photographs and all others that have constructive interest will be exhibited in the home economics building during next Farmers' Week. The results of the competition will also be announced, and the winning pictures printed in leaflet form for distribution to the competitors.

No Prizes Offered

No prizes are offered as awards. The best four pictures in each of the three groups named below will be given winning places. If the contributors are willing, the College would like to retain the winning pictures and any others that are thought to have an educational value, as part of a permanent collection. The others will be returned to the contributors. The three groups are interiors, exteriors, garden and grounds.

Any good photograph of any portion of one's home will be acceptable, provided the picture is properly mounted and of a size that conforms to the conditions.

Not more than three photographs may be submitted by any one person. One or two well-selected and well-mounted pictures are preferable to a quantity of poor ones. The main requirement is that the subject shown shall make a pleasing picture. No home is too simple or too modest for reproduction, provided it has individual charm, it is accepted.

Full details of the contest may be obtained by addressing the division of housing and design of the College at Ithaca.

necessary to present a solid front to conditions confronting the industry and win by united effort. The opportunity is great and optimism as to the ultimate outcome should be felt by each farmer in the state."

The College of Agriculture is represented by two of its faculty members on the board of publications of *The Alumni News*. They are Professor Bristow Adams and H. A. Stevenson of the publications department. "Steve" is managing editor of the *News*.

D. P. Witter, acting advisor in extension institutes, has received

(Continued on page 7)

FARM CROPS

John H. Vorhees, formerly assistant professor of extension in farm crops, has resigned as associate editor of the *Pennsylvania Farmer* to accept a position with the General Motors Company at New York City.

Assistant Professor R. G. Wiggins, who is regularly employed doing research work in the farm crops department, is temporarily with the extension service schools thruout the state.

Professor C. H. Barron recently made a visit to the western states of Michigan, North Dakota, and Montana in an effort to locate a good source of red clover and alfalfa seed. The seed is to be used by the Grange-League Federation Exchange.

Professor H. C. Thompson and L. J. Norton attended a conference of the Canning Crop Growers' Association held at Columbus, Ohio, December 3 and 4. President Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation presided at the meeting, which was called to determine the conditions in the different states. The Canning Crop Growers' Association is a comparatively new project in co-operative marketing, and an effort is being made to organize every section.

L. R. Simons of the State Farm Bureau Federation and Professor E. V. Hardenburg went to Michigan November 25-27 to study the details of the organization of the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange at Cadillac and Lansing. They also attended the sectional potato organization conferences at Rochester, Hudson Falls, Malone, Syracuse, and Belmont on December 4, 9, 10, 11, and 15, respectively, to determine the sentiment among the growers of New York toward an organization similar to the one in Michigan.

Mr. Suttle, a graduate of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, has accepted an assistantship in the farm crops department. In the meantime he is working for his master's degree.

E. L. Kirkpatrick, formerly of the department of vegetable gardening, and recently of the University of Kansas, has returned to the college to resume graduate work for a Ph.D. degree. While staying here, Mr. Kirkpatrick will act as an assistant in the department of rural organization.

C. E. Cormany, from the New Mexico Agricultural School, and a graduate student of Cornell, has accepted a position as assistant professor of farm crops at Michigan Agricultural College.

"Jake" O. Ware, an assistant instructor in the farm crops department, second term of last year, is now an assistant agronomist in the University of Arkansas, at Fayetteville, Ark.



“Walker’s Place”

UNIVERSITY STATIONERY STORE

422 Eddy Street

STUDENTS’ SUPPLIES

Best Kodak Finishing on the Hill. Come in and get acquainted.

IF YOU WOULD HAVE CANDIES MADE DIRECTLY UPON YOUR OWN REQUEST, OF MATERIALS SCRUPULOUSLY CLEAN AND FRESH, IN OUR OWN KITCHENS, THEN WE ASK YOU TO MAIL US YOUR ORDERS FOR :

Milk - chocolate - coated

Marshmallows

Almonds

Peanuts

\$1.00 per pound prepaid

The Students’ Candy Shop

310 Stewart Avenue
ITHACA

SANITARY ICE CREAM

is conceded by all to be the Purest and most Delicious. Our deliveries reach all parts of the City

“Buttermilk the Drink of the Hour” is one of our specialties

We serve Pure Milk and Cream in any quantity

*Sanitary Ice Cream
& Milk Co., Inc.*

Both Phones 912

Tell Advertisers Who Introduced You.

Extension

(Continued from page 6)

applications for 173 farmers' institutes from twenty-five counties during the period from October 1 to January 1.

Professor Burritt, vice-director of extension, Mrs. Ruby Green Smith, state leader of home demonstration agents, and H. L. Creal, assistant secretary of the New York State Federation of Farm Bureaus, attended the National Farm Bureau Association meeting held at Indianapolis on December 5, 6, and 7.

Professor Bristow Adams has been invited to make the principal addresses at two important newspaper conferences in the Middle West. Each year certain western universities which conduct courses in journalism have a regular newspaper week. At this time the editors and publishers in various states, and men throughout the country who are prominent in newspaper work, gather at some college for a discussion of matters having to do with journalism.

Last year Professor Adams attended such a conference at the University of Michigan. This year he has been requested to speak at the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, on February 10, and at the University of Minnesota during the first week in May. The subject of his talk at Minnesota will be "The Common Interests of the Country Weekly and of the State Agricultural College."

PLANT BREEDING

Major E. A. Southee, who has been taking graduate work in the department of plant breeding, has recently been appointed principal of Hawksbury College, New South Wales. Major Southee is a graduate of Sydney, and was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford before coming to Cornell. Before leaving this country he is going to visit some of the larger agricultural colleges in the United States and Canada in order to learn as much as he can about the methods of agricultural education.

Doctors Love and Myers of the plant breeding department have recently been to Batavia to confer with the Hickox-Rumsey Company in regard to the production and distribution of improved strains of seed. The College has recently drawn up a memorandum of agreement covering the co-operative work between the College and commercial seed firms, and it is according to this agreement that this company proposes to grow seeds recommended and later inspected by the College.

Professors Emerson, Myers, Hutchison, Love, and Bussell expect to be in Chicago to attend the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science during the week of December 27. Dr. Emerson and Professor Hutchison are to give papers before the Society of American Natu-

Indians of the Six Nations Hear Doctor Erl Bates At Welfare Meeting

Doctor Erl A. Bates, now connected with the College as extension leader among the Indians, and who is honorary president of the New York Indian Welfare society, spoke at the welfare conference held in Rochester during the month of November. Representatives of the Six Nations were present. His speech, in part, follows:

"I have found that things written about Indians by white men outside the reservations, or even by white men who have been much on the reservations do not portray the feelings of the Indians on the reservations.

"For this reason, I feel that the real solution of the Indian question as we know it must come from inside the reservation rather than from outside of it. * * * In this solution of the Indian question I feel that the white man should not stand ahead, neither behind the Indian, but by his side, and in such cases as there is need for representations at Albany or at Washington, to stand ready to assist, but the real conception of the solution must come from the Indians themselves.

"This solution, whatever it may be, may affect you men and women here but little personally; your time of opportunity is past, but it is now for you to look to the future for your children that the handicaps that have limited you may be removed."

To Doctor Bates is given the credit of being the prime mover in the organization of the State Welfare society. He disclaimed credit and said that the work is a development of a start on the Onondaga reservation which has broadened to state-wide aspects. He was followed closely by his Indian friends, and may be said to have made the keynote speech of the meeting.

ralists, and Dr. Emerson will also give one before the Agronomy Society, dealing with the corn breeding work carried on here at Cornell.

Dr. E. W. Lindstrom, formerly assistant in the plant breeding department, is now assistant professor of genetics at the University of Wisconsin, and is continuing his investigations with corn.

Doctor William H. Eyster has accepted a position of assistant professor at the University of Missouri. He was instructor in plant breeding and botany while here.

Doctor A. R. Bechtel, for five years an instructor in the botany department, has accepted a professorship in Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Professor L. H. Weld, who is in the employ of Swift & Company as economic research expert, addressed a gathering in the farm management building on December 3 on the status of Swift & Company's relations with the other meat packers. A part of the hour was given to answering questions.

POULTRY

L. E. Card of the department of poultry husbandry has just returned from Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, where he has been instructing in a two-week poultry short course. Mr. Card was giving work in feeding, incubation, brooding, and egg production. Professor Herner of Manitoba Agricultural College at Winnipeg gave work in judging for exhibition birds.

On his return trip, Neighbor Card visited the Manitoba Agricultural College, the University of Minnesota, Purdue University, and Ontario Agricultural College.

The Cornell University game farm has just received five pairs of California quail, all of which took the trip from the Pacific coast in splendid condition. The quail is one of the most beautiful of all American game birds.

An exhibit for the use of students in the game short course was prepared in the houses back of the poultry building for the week of December 13. They included a collection of pheasants, wild ducks, and geese. The short and regular course students in game farming are planning for an attractive exhibit during Farmers' Week.

The poultry department is getting ready for a judging contest to be held at Madison Square Garden, January 19, 1921. The students trying out for the judging team are meeting four times a week for practice in placing birds. They are working under the direction of Professor O. B. Kent.

Professor J. E. Butterworth attended the annual meeting of the Association of School Boards and Trustees of the State of New York held at Utica December 3 and 4. He addressed the meeting on the subject: "What Should Be the Function of the Local Communities in School Control."

On November 3 and 4 Professor G. A. Works of the rural education department attended the Wisconsin State Teacher's Association meeting held at Milwaukee. Professor Works gave two addresses, the subjects of which were: "A Vocational Viewpoint in Agriculture," and "The Farmer and Education."

James G. Gee, who took a post-graduate course in rural education last year, now has a teaching position at the Sam Houston Normal Institute at Huntsville, Texas. He was a graduate of the Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, S. C.

Professor E. L. Palmer of the rural education department is attending a series of meetings of rural school teachers in different parts of the state. These meetings are called by the district superintendents and are in the nature of professional improvement classes. Professor Palmer is especially calling attention to the Cornell Rural School Leaflets and their uses both for teachers and children.

Shirts and Neckwear



to the King's Taste, and Prices
on Both to Yours

Newest Cravats
75c Up

White Cheviot Shirts

with button-down collar

\$3 to \$4.50

STETSON and BOSTONIAN SHOES
(You'll stand as firmly in them as we stand back of them)

BUTTRICK & FRAWLEY

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Service
Satisfaction



Shortest Mileage

BETWEEN

Ithaca and Auburn

Forest Home Inn

Follow the road
Through the woods
By the Fall Creek Gorge
And above Beebe Lake

Sunday and Week
Days

To Tea, Special parties
on order, luncheon
and dinner

Bell 4-F-25

Ithaca 882-M

Professor H. W. Dye of the plant pathology department has gone to Sanford, Fla., to work on lettuce and celery diseases in a field laboratory there. He will work under Doctor I. C. Jagger of the Bureau of Plant Industry, who is one of the foremost specialists in truck crop diseases in the country.

Doctor W. H. Burkholder has been called to Washington for consultation on future work in bean diseases.

Professor Whetzel of the department of plant pathology gave a talk before the Michigan Fruit Growers' Association on the dusting of fruit. He says that many growers there are dusting for the control of insects and disease, and are quite enthusiastic about it. On December 27 he is to give a similar talk before the fruit growers' association of Door County, Wis.

Professor . McGregor Smith, who has for the last seven years been associated with Professor Grieg of the rural engineering department of the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada, was recently here on a visit. He commented on the meagre quarters and equipment of the rural engineering department at Cornell University, as compared with the universities in Canada and western United States. He is now leaving to be head of the department of rural engineering at the University of Alberta at Edmonton, Canada.

RURAL ENGINEERING

Professor B. B. Robb of the department of rural engineering was present at the annual conference of Missouri Farm Bureau Managers and Extension Workers held at the Missouri Agricultural College, December 7, 8, and 9. Professor Robb gave several addresses on the extension methods used for the purpose of getting water supply systems in farm homes.

Professor H. W. Riley of the department of rural engineering addressed the annual meeting of the New Jersey Horticultural Society held at Atlantic City, December 7, 8, and 9. His subject was "Farm Tractors."

The rural engineering buildings have received new equipment and have been remodeled. A Cletrac tractor is here, and a Sampson is to come soon. One of the balconies has been remodeled for store room and laboratory apparatus. "Case" Hall has been cleaned out and the shop is now located here. A new milling machine has been added to the equipment.

Members of the extension corps of the rural engineering department are out on extension work. They are conducting schools in farm mechanics, gas engines, and drainage work.

Professors R. S. Hosmer and S. N. Spring attended the conference of the New York State Forestry Association held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City on December 16. Professor Hosmer is chairman of the committee on the undergraduate course leading to the degree of bachelor of science of forestry, while Neighbor Spring is on the committee dealing with the course leading to the degree of master of forestry.

Professor Collison of the Geneva Experiment Station spoke at the soils seminar on December 4. His talk was about the lysimeter work carried on at Geneva.

Professor Troy, president of the New York State Dairyman's Association, presided at a meeting of the Association held at Watertown on November 14. Professors Stocking and Ross also attended the meeting and supervised the exhibit of the dairy department.

Professors Hosmer and Collingwood attended the meeting of the Empire State Foresters at Utica on December 2. Professor Hosmer gave a paper on "Proposed Timberland Policies, and Their Possible Outcome in Congress."

Professor Recknagel gave a paper before the annual meeting of the Society of American Foresters in New York City on December 20. His paper had to do with second growth hardwoods in the Adirondacks.

Our New Year's Resolution

To serve the public as faithfully and conscientiously as we have in past years, and to better our work, if possible, as the occasion presents itself.

Wilson Optical Co.

208 East State St.

Ithaca, N. Y.

WE GRIND OUR OWN LENSES

Say Where You Saw It When You Write.

**New York
Life Insurance Company**

OFFERS

The Maximum Protection

AT

The Minimum Cost

C. H. WEBSTER - - - Agent

121 Catherine St., Ithaca, N. Y.

Bell Phone 310

Ithaca Phone 827

**Teachers
Wanted for
Schools
and Colleges**

**Big Salaries
Write or Wire**

**National Teachers Agency
Syracuse, N. Y.**

***IDEAL
LUNCH***

105 N. Tioga Street

NEAR THE BUSY CORNER

A good clean place to
eat when down town.
We make our own pies
and cakes—and good
ones too.

TRY THE IDEAL

Tell Advertisers Who Introduced You.

Have You a Dairy, an Orchard, a Garden, a Home?

Do you know the modern methods as taught today?

We have a list of practical

Agricultural Books

Covering all phases and problems of life and work on the farm, which we post you for the asking

The Corner Bookstore, Ithaca, N. Y.

WE CARRY A COMPLETE AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

Special Rates
To
Cornell Students

—
This Means
Winter Course Students
As Well

White
STUDIO

306 East State Street
Ithaca, N. Y.

The Atkinson Press
PRINTING



Prompt Service
Fraternity and Commercial
Work

—
We Print the Countryman
—

E. E. ATKINSON
122 SOUTH TIOGA STREET

Say Where You Saw It When You Write.



WHAT

Do *you* put
in *there*?

FEED, yes. But—
WHAT KIND is it?

At the fairs and dairy shows, many of the most successful dairymen tell us they get more dollars' worth of

milk out of a dollar's worth of BUFFALO CORN GLUTEN FEED, fed mixed with wheat bran or millfeed, oats, etc., than any feed they know of.

They probably never had anybody offer a reason *why* BUFFALO CORN GLUTEN FEED makes milk the way it does. They did not care WHY so much, as long as they got the milk. But the *very high digestibility*, in large measure, *accounts for it*.

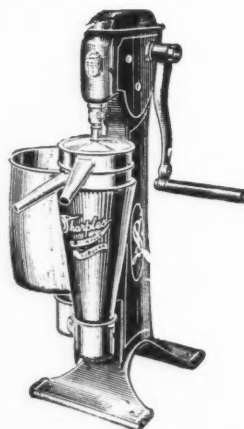
See that there is plenty of BUFFALO CORN GLUTEN FEED mixture in the feed trough in front of your cows—and you will understand *why* BUFFALO CORN GLUTEN FEED is so well thought of on thousands of real dairy farms.

FEED UP! Your dealer should have BUFFALO CORN GLUTEN FEED. If he does not, write us for literature and sample, giving us his name and address.

Corn Products Refining Co.
New York MANUFACTURERS OF **BUFFALO** CORN **GLUTEN FEED** Chicago



SHARPLES—the pioneer American Cream Separator and the only *suction-feed* separator



"skims clean
at any speed"

"Skims clean at any speed"—what
does that mean to dairymen?

TO one dairyman, it might mean the saving of a certain number of dollars of his profits that would otherwise have been lost. But to his more far-seeing brother, it means a saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars a year for the dairy industry as a whole—and for a world crying constantly for *more butterfat*—

"There are no substitutes for dairy foods."

—P. M. SHARPLES



SHARPLES, as a name, has come to mean to the dairy industry more than a mere machine, even though that machine is the world's most efficient cream separator—That is why, today, *there are more SHARPLES Separators in use than any other make, American or foreign.*

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
West Chester, Pa.

Branches: Chicago San Francisco Toronto

PIST